

Weather

Gloomy and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.7 and the minimum 44.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.7 and 45.8.

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BERLIN CALM WITH OPPOSING FORCES RESTING ON ARMS

Government Again Wins Out Against Spartacists By Better Troops

HEAVY AIR RAIDS

Destruction Wrought Said To Surpass That Of War Attacks

CASUALTIES HIGH

Agents Report Conditions In Prussia And Saxony To Be Serious

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 18.—A semi-official message from Berlin states that the situation in Berlin is unchanged. Complete calm prevails in the area occupied by the Government troops, but outside of that area the Spartacists continue their misdeeds and in the suburb of Lichtenburg they have attacked and killed the whole of the police watch, numbering sixty officers and men.

London, March 18.—Newspaper correspondents wiring from Berlin describe the air bombing of the Spartacists on Saturday as worse than any of the London or Paris air-raids. Tens of high-explosives were dropped, chiefly on the Spartacist nests in the underground stations, several of which were destroyed. Huge mine-throwers throwing a shell weighing a ton and gas and tear bombs were also used by both sides.

Fighting planes cleared machine-gun nests from the house-tops, flying within 150 feet of the roofs. Aeroplanes dropped food and ammunition into the Prefecture of Police, relieving the Government troops defending the place when they were becoming desperate under the hail of Spartacist tear-bombs and enabling them to hold out until bombs dropped from the air and howitzer shells smashed the underground tunnel and subway, annihilating the Spartacist reinforcements.

Crisis Believed Passed

London, March 9.—A wireless message from Berlin estimates the casualties in the recent fighting to be 1,000 killed and wounded. The message says that, if the final resistance of the Spartacists has not yet been completely broken, the crisis was safely passed. After the interior of the city had been cleared on Saturday the Spartacists fought in the suburbs, their principal fortress being the Borsow Brewery, which the Government troops are bombarding with heavy howitzers, directed by air-men.

While aeroplanes were bombing the brewery many houses in the neighborhood of the Alexander Platz collapsed as the result of the previous days' bombardments.

Report Grave Condition

Paris, March 9.—Government agents who have just returned from a month's tour through Germany, where they investigated the food situation and the consequent spread of Bolshevism, reported that conditions in Prussia and Saxony are very serious. The Russians are regarded as liberators and the possibility of a junction between the German and Russian forces on the East front is by no means remote.

The army under Marshal von Hindenburg, which totals nearly 200,000 men, would be more than sufficient to check the Bolshevik danger if the troops are not already impregnated with Bolshevism but there is not a single solid regiment in Germany.

The report attributes the spread of Spartacism in Germany to the fact that the Bolsheviks promise food, which, it says, must certainly be sent to Germany if Bolshevism is to be suppressed.

The report suggests that another heavy blow to Bolshevik propaganda would be struck if the Entente forbade any bank outside Russia to (Continued on Page 8)

French Woman Makes Unique Offer To U.S.



Anxious to perpetuate the ties of blood by which her famous family is bound to America, Mme. Jeanne de Bienville de Maritz, of Paris, a direct descendant of Jean de Bienville, the first Governor of New Orleans, has stated that she would be pleased to have the Louisiana city adopt her beautiful daughter, Jeanne, eighteen years old. The photograph shows Mme. Jeanne de Bienville.

Tuan's Resignation Reported In Peking But Not Confirmed

Universal Desire For Its Truth Probably Gave Rise To It

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 18.—The rumor of the resignation of Tuan Chih-jui is not confirmed but may eventuate later, though the desire in the North for his resignation probably fathered the report.

Peking Is Pessimistic Over Shanghai Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 15.—Liberal feeling here is not too hopeful with respect to the Shanghai Conference. Although Mr. Chang Jui-chi has set off for Shensi and is expected to arrive there within a few days, and when he arrives there is expected to prove a real peacemaker as far as the leaders of the forces in Shensi are concerned, it is felt that other difficulties will crop up and delays occur. Exactly what these difficulties are likely to be nobody seems to know, but there is a very distinct tone of despondency in most of what is said about the Conference.

There is a feeling that a very strong hand is needed just at the moment and that the President's velvet glove is not enough. Under these circumstances a definite pronouncement from the Allied Powers, even intervention on the liberal side, would be welcomed. The fundamental fact is that the reactionaries are getting dreadfully desperate, and will go to any length to prevent a settlement that would discredit them in any way, as any peaceful and rational settlement would do. The disclosure of the secret understandings with Japan is hitting them hard. They feel that the very fact of such disclosure is a defeat for them, and they cannot afford defeats even of a minor character, though they regard this defeat as something more than a minor one.

CHINA SUBMITS DEMANDS TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Removal Of Unfair Restrictions And Abolition Of All Treaties Asked

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 18.—On the 8th the Chinese delegates submitted to the Paris Peace Conference the terms of peace with Germany and Austria under three headings:

(1). China expressed the hope that all unfair treatment and all restrictions hitherto placed on China would be removed. China demanding equal treatment by Austria and Germany with all other nations.

(2). Nine articles deal with Sino-German affairs: principally the return of Tsingtau and the Shantung railway and mining concessions, the return of the Indemnity Fund, the abolition of most-favored-nation treatment, the abolition of all treaties, including the one enacted after the Boxer Rising and the return of the observatory instruments taken from Peking.

(3). Eight articles relating to Sino-Austrian affairs, the essential points of which coincide with Article 2.

Canadian Troops In Wales Riot Because Of Discontent At Slow Demobilisation

Smash Up Buildings In Serious Outbreak, Causing Death Of Twelve; Led By Canadian Of Russian Birth, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 17.—The Liverpool Express reports that a serious outbreak occurred in a military camp near Rhyl on the 4th due to grievances concerning demobilisation and pay.

A large number of men, headed by a Canadian who is believed to be a Russian, wrecked the storehouses, pillaged the stores and proceeded to march out of the camp but stopped when threatened with machine-guns. It is stated that the number of persons killed is over five and the number wounded over twenty-five.

A representative of the War Office flew to the camp and promised to redress the men's grievances and also that 10,000 troops would be embarked overseas in a fortnight.

A Canadian soldier of Russian birth started the outbreak at Rhyl by crying "Come on Bolsheviks!"

Hundreds of men rushed from the huts armed with all sorts of weapons, entered the quarters of the girls of the navy and army canteen, who were asleep, carried off their clothes and smashed and ransacked their rooms. Some of the men arrayed themselves in the girls' clothes. The rioters then raided a brewer's dray, consumed the contents and used the barrels to block the roads.

Cavalry were called out but were forbidden to use their arms. The rioters started fighting and compelled the authorities to take stronger measures.

The camp contained 25,000 Canadian troops. The ringleaders were mostly of foreign extraction. The damages are estimated at £50,000. It is reported that twelve persons have been killed, including a major from New Brunswick who has the Victoria Cross. He attempted to keep the rioters off from the officers' quarters but was thrown down and trampled to death. Another officer who attempted to rescue him was so badly mauled that he died.

It was officially announced in Rhyl yesterday evening that the trouble had been ended by the rounding up of the rioters, the camp was quiet and there was no further danger of disturbances. The Canadian authorities restored order without the assistance of British troops and they have informed the War Office that they do not desire the shipping of men overseas to be increased in consequence of the outbreak as they do not intend to be coerced.

The Canadian authorities assume the entire responsibility for disciplinary action and they have arrested a number of men concerned in the shooting. The disturbance was purely local and was not due to widespread discontent. 200 long service men, angry at the alleged repatriation of more recently joined troops, started the outbreak.

AMBASSADOR FRANCIS TALKS ABOUT RUSSIA

Offer Bolshevik Government Made To United States Told Of In His Testimony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 8.—Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, who has recently returned from Russia, testifying before the Propaganda Investigating Committee of the Senate today, said that Mr. Robins, the former representative of the Red Cross in Russia, returned to the United States bringing an offer from the Bolshevik Government similar to those given to Germany in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Yesterday Mr. Robins testified to the same committee. He said that he did not believe Lenin and Trotsky were under German influence. He considered Bolshevism the menace of the age but he did not favor American intervention because he believed the people of Russia wanted Bolshevism.

Paris, March 9.—Interviewed by a representative of the Echo de Paris, M. Odier, the Swiss Minister at Petrograd, who has arrived in Stockholm, affirmed that the Bolshevik Government is ready to come to any agreement with the Entente in order to secure the raising of the economic blockade and the resumption of diplomatic relations.

CHINESE BUSINESS MEN DEMAND INTERNAL PEACE

Mass Meeting Today Will Threaten Drastic Measures Unless Civil War Ends

A mass meeting will be held by the Chinese commercial organisation in Shanghai at the Ningpo Guild this afternoon at 2 o'clock to hasten the day of internal peace. Some drastic measures are expected to be adopted by the gathering toward ending quarrels over technical matters. In view of the desperate business conditions caused by the civil strife, merchants in Shanghai will threaten, it is learned, to close down their businesses altogether and participate in the conflict themselves if peace is not concluded by a certain date. Another effective measure, the merchants say, will be to refuse to pay Government taxes until civil war is ended.

The display of enthusiasm over the call to disarmament was greatly increased in Shanghai yesterday when practically all the leading Chinese shops on Nanking Road, Poochow Road, Honan Road and in the North Szechuen Road section, hoisted white flags painted with Chinese phrases, urging unconditional peace. "Save the country by immediate peace," "Pray for peace at once," "Vigilantly campaign for peace" and "The salvation of our country lies in peace alone" were among the expressions on the banners.

U.S. TROOPS IN LONDON IN TROUBLE WITH POLICE

Storm Station, With Anzac Soldiers' Help, After Men Are Arrested For Shooting Craps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—Some American soldiers, resenting constables arresting some Americans who were playing a game of dice in an open space near Aldwych, in the center of London, today, a scrimmage occurred between the police and Americans.

Subsequently a crowd gathered in the Strand, which included a number from Australia and New Zealanders, and about 300 men demonstrated outside Bow Street Police Station, where the police charged with their batons. Altogether twelve persons were injured, including six constables. American officers and others helped to pacify the crowd, which ultimately dispersed.

Three times after the arrest of the dice-players a crowd of American soldiers, sailors and others, growing larger each time, tried to force an entry into Bow Street police station and were driven back by baton charges.

The persons injured include two American military police, who were struck down by the truncheons of the English police when they drew revolvers to restore order as the English constables misunderstood their status and intentions. This increased the crowd, already angered at the arrests made for a pastime which is not unlawful in the United States.

The American authorities are convening a Board of Inquiry. The eleven American sailors and soldiers arrested will be brought before an American court-martial.

A number of the policemen who charged were blue chevrons, denoting they had served in the war.

London, March 10.—The American soldiers and sailors arrested in connection with the riot in the Strand will be handed over to the American authorities.

U.S. Army And Navy Heads Go To Europe

Secretaries Daniels And Baker Will Study War Problems At First Hand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 7.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels goes to Europe next week accompanied by the heads of the Navy Department for the purpose of securing information regarding the types of vessels needed for the American navy.

Secretary of War Baker sails for France on April 1 in connection with demobilisation problems.

Queen Of Rumania Pleads For Food For Her People



QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA.

A striking photograph of Queen Marie of Rumania, who, according to a recent Paris despatch, has gone to Paris to plead for help for her stricken people.

TUNNEL WILL CONNECT FRANCE AND ENGLAND

Two Governments Agree To Begin Construction Of Long-Planned Project

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 11.—The British and French Governments have agreed to the construction of the Channel tunnel.

A Commission in Paris will consider also the building of tunnels under the Bosphorus and the Straits of Gibraltar, making it possible to travel from London to Calcutta or Cape Town without changing.

Paris, March 12.—The plan to construct a Channel tunnel has the whole-hearted support of France as no better means exists of cementing the alliance between Great Britain and France. Government circles are particularly interested in the scheme as a method of providing employment for demobilized labor. It is recognized that both from the point of view of the future policing of Germany and trade relations the Channel tunnel is a most important adjunct to the League of Nations. Soon the London-Bagdad Express will emerge in France.

Paris, March 13.—The French press hails the news that the Channel tunnel in a few years may be an accomplished fact as a matter with incalculable consequences. This marks the awakening of Great Britain to a sense of her oneness with continental Europe. Great Britain will emerge from her island solitude, forming with France the most economic union in Europe.

London, March 10.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Horatio Bottomley suggested that in order to find employment for ex-soldiers the Premier should approach the French Government with a view to the immediate commencement of the Channel tunnel. Mr. A. Bonar Law, replied that he was communicating with the Premier on the subject.

London, March 10.—It is commonly accepted in the Lobby that the Government has actually decided to build the Channel tunnel. The British and French railways concerned are prepared with plans.

Sir Arthur Fell, Chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, said that a sub-committee of the Peace Conference had approved the scheme. It was estimated that the time of construction would be five years and the cost £20,000,000.

The Daily Mail states that a Commission in Paris is discussing the details of this scheme and is also considering tunnels under the Bosphorus and the Straits of Gibraltar. Pneumatic parcel carriers will be installed in the Channel tunnel, for which there will be no preferential freights for any country.

DECISION ON DOCTORS DUE THIS AFTERNOON

Complete List Of Enemy Subjects Permanently Exempted To Be Issued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Whether or not previously exempted German physicians are to be deported on the Antiochus on April first will be known this afternoon. It was learned at the Bureau of Repatriation yesterday. Bureau officials hope to have the complete list of permanently exempted enemy subjects ready for publication late today. Many cases were considered yesterday.

According to the Peking correspondent of the North China Star, the Chinese Government has notified the Shanghai Municipal Council that "the certificates of exemption issued to Dr. Edward Blyt and another German physician whose name is not given are to be respected by the police of the Settlement." Allied officials here know nothing of the notification.

The Bureau plans to start embarkation two weeks from Saturday so that the Antiochus may sail on Tuesday morning, April first. Embarkation will again be from the China Merchants' Central Wharf. It is hoped to complete the refitting of the steamer by Wednesday, March 26. George Sinnecker has not been found and the reward for his arrest has been increased to \$100. The Chinese City Police Department has also published notices that a reward of \$50 will be given for information that will lead to the arrest.

Chinese reports last night carried a graphic account of the alleged escape of Heinrich Kremla, passenger aboard the Atreus. Kremla is supposed to have jumped from the steamer, swum the Whangpoo and taken refuge in Pootung. Chinese sources claimed that General Lu had asked the assistance of the Shanghai Police in case Heinrich takes it into his head to swim across to this side of the river.

Officials connected with the repatriation knew nothing last night of Kremla's alleged escape and officially, at least, Kremla is still aboard the Atreus. Fifty enemy subjects from Canton, expected here yesterday on the Su-yang, were given accommodations aboard the Nore, Novara and Atreus when the ships stopped at Hongkong.

SHOTS ARE FIRED AS KING ALBERT PASSES

Assailant At Louvain Arrested Trying To Break Cordon And Wounds Two

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brussels, March 7.—While the King of Belgium was visiting Louvain a man trying to pass the cordon of troops was stopped by a soldier and policeman. He fired a revolver, wounding both slightly, and was arrested and imprisoned in Brussels.

This is the sole foundation for the report current in Brussels that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Albert.

TSINGTAU'S FUTURE IS NOW IN HANDS OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Disposition Of All Of German Holdings In China Taken Up

GET AGREEMENTS

Secret Treaties Between China And Japan Given To Great Powers

NEW ISSUE ARISES

Recognition Of Secret Allied Pact Violation Of Fourteen Points

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, March 17.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Sino-Japanese agreements of September, 1915, the supplementary treaty and the note of 1915 concerning the disposition of the German rights in Shantung Province are before the Peace Conference. Both Japanese and Chinese delegates declared that no documents had been withheld from the Great Powers. The Conference expects shortly to pass upon the disposition of the former German holdings in Shantung.

The Subcommittee of the Peace Conference dealing with the responsibility of the authors of the war has completed its work. Its report is to be made public. It is believed that the findings cover only the moral responsibility for the war and do not touch the technical violations of international law by Germany. The other subcommittees on other phases of responsibility for the war also have completed their work.

The Allied representatives on Monday heard Tukka Pasha on the Albanian claims, which were referred to the committee on Greek affairs. The Council of the Great Powers further discussed the plans for the preliminary peace treaty but left unchanged the decisions of Saturday, which included territorial, financial, reparations and economic subjects.

Fourteen Points Violated

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 14.—It is learned from some of the American delegates that the action of the majority of the Commission dealing with the subject of the boundaries of Greece in declaring that the Treaty of London of 1915 is effective will not be permitted to go unchallenged. The Treaty cannot become effective unless it is ratified by the Council of Ten, which they hope will not give its approval. The subject matter of the decision of the Commission was not of special interest to Americans but the decision relative to the effectiveness of the Treaty, which is one of those secret conventions made during the war, is regarded as of the greatest importance. In direct conflict with President Wilson's fourteen points concerning such agreements and relative to the right of self-determination of small nations, this decision if upheld would of necessity carry with it affirmation of Italy's claim to nearly all of the eastern shore of the Adriatic as well as of other agreements for the disposition of colonial possessions, which have been regarded as a proper object for action by the council and the Peace Conference itself. A point of special interest is that the action was taken by the Commission through a combination of the votes of Great Britain, France and Italy.

Crucial Day Is Passed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 11.—Yesterday in the history of the Peace Conference will rank as a crucial date and the civilized world will learn the measures adopted to reduce Germany to impotency.

The Supreme War Council shaped and agreed upon the military terms to be imposed on the enemy. Germany's army will be reduced to 100,000 men. The so-called Foch-Lloyd George program would have limited the enemy to a standing army of 140,000 men, but the Supreme Council called for a reduction.

America, Great Britain, France and Italy are now in perfect accord

on virtually every clause of the forthcoming treaty, and the territorial, financial and economic. The speed and harmony with which the negotiations have progressed during the last few days surprised the most optimistic expectations.

The French Premier stoutly supported the decision. Mr. Lloyd George to abolish conscription in Germany, which should lead to the abolition of conscription and the adoption of voluntary service throughout Europe.

Paris, March 11.—The French hold strong views against a portion of Germany's available supply of gold being used for paying for foodstuffs before the French and Belgian claims for reparation or damage caused in the war have been settled.

Make Unexpected Progress
Paris, March 12.—The progress made by the Peace Conference during the last few days justifies the hope that the whole technical work of making peace will be completed far earlier than anticipated.

Paris, March 12.—The Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, arrived in Paris yesterday.

Move To Break Spa Deadlock

Paris, March 8.—It is announced with reference to the deadlock at the Spa Conference, the Supreme Council has decided to send a note to Germany informing her that she must carry out the conditions of the Supplementary Armistice Convention signed on January 16 undertaking to put the German merchant fleet under the control of the Allies. The latter consider that Germany is not entitled now to put conditions on the delivery of the fleet.

Paris, March 8.—The Supreme Council has reached an agreement concerning the deadlock at Spa. Mr. Lloyd George read a letter from a British general stating that the British soldiers complained of the sufferings of the women and children in Germany. This letter largely influenced the decision of the Council.

Reuter's Agency learns that the decision of the Allies to feed Germany as speedily as possible was due to the reports of agents who have visited Berlin and other cities. They reported that the supplies of corn are only sufficient to last to the middle of March and expressed the opinion that a continuation of underfeeding would produce a serious outbreak of Bolshevism. The methods of the German Government to counteract Bolshevism are inadequate and immediate peace is necessary.

Want To Kill Conscription

Reuter's Agency learns that the amendments stiffening the military terms to be imposed on Germany do not aim at humiliating the enemy but are designed to kill conscription. The British and American members of the Supreme Council are of opinion that the abolition of conscription in Germany is the best method of abolishing conscription throughout the world. Hence the decision to cut down by at least half the total German army proposed by the Allies' military experts—namely 200,000.

The British and American delegates expressed the opinion that if Germany is permitted to conscript 200,000 men every year she will possess millions of trained men in a couple of decades. On the other hand the French military experts held the opinion that if the cadres are broken up any effective military organization will be permanently destroyed and their proposals to reduce the staff officers to a few hundreds and to abolish the Great General Staff and the military schools are retained in the draft terms which also provide for the dismantling of fortifications that might conceivably menace France and prohibit the manufacture of poison gas.

The question of the Kiel Canal remains open and no settlement has been reached on the question of reparation, on which the views of the Allies are divergent.

To Feed Germans Anyway

Paris, March 7.—With reference to the deadlock at Spa, the original armistice offered hopes of the Allies helping to feed Germany and in the renewal later Germany contracted to surrender her mercantile marine. The refusal of the Germans to hand over their ships is therefore a distinct breach but the view of the Allies is that the difficulty will soon be solved because, while we cannot allow the Germans to evade their original intention into a contract nevertheless they must be fed.

The Supreme War Council has postponed the discussion until tomorrow.

The German delegates at Spa alleged that the reason for the non-delivery of German merchantmen was that their transfer would throw 42,000 German seamen idle.

Belgium Presents Bill

Paris, March 9.—The claim made by Belgium against Germany and submitted to the Reparation Commission amounts to between £1,400,000,000 and £1,600,000,000.

Paris, March 7.—The report of the Commission on Breaches of the Laws of War should be finished tomorrow. It recommends that the Peace Conference shall be entitled to make regulations for the punishment of those responsible for making war, those responsible for the violation of treaties existing before the war and those responsible for acts of cruelty and barbarity during the war. It is hoped that the recommendations made by the Commission with regard to those guilty of cruelty will ensure strict justice being done.

Paris, March 7.—Mr. Lloyd George's amended proposals for the disarmament of Germany, adopted by the Supreme Council this afternoon, were far more stringent than those the

military experts had drafted. They were strongly supported by M. Clemenceau.

The Supreme Council decided to increase the feeding of Austria from 300 tons to 2,000 tons daily via Plume and Trieste, in addition to 8,000 tons of foodstuffs lying at Trieste awaiting transportation.

The Supreme Council referred the question of the German cables to a legal commission.

To Punish Guilty At Laibach

Paris, March 9.—M. Clemenceau has informed the President of the Inter-Allied Commission at Trieste that the Commission mentioned in the official communiqué issued on the 8th is going immediately to Laibach to inquire into the incident mentioned on March 8. This Commission will order the punishment of the guilty and issue a warning to the Italian Government that a repetition of similar incidents will result in the immediate occupation by the Allies of the places where such incidents occur in accordance with the armistice signed on November 3 without prejudice to severer measures.

As soon as the authorities at Laibach have been informed of the formation of the Commission, the Italian Government will authorize the passage of food trains via Laibach.

To Disarm Germany At Spa

Paris, March 7.—The naval terms provide for a similar disarmament of the German fleet, which is to be reduced to the limit sufficient for police and defense purposes and which will not of course figure among first class or second class navies. This system is for an indeterminate period until the League of Nations otherwise decides.

The aerial terms provide for a limited number of hydroplanes with an aerial force of a thousand men, whose work will be to gather mines until October 1, when the entire establishment will end.

Paris, March 10.—The British General mentioned yesterday was General Sir Herbert Plumer, who telegraphed to the Supreme Council urging the supply of food to the German population, which was suffering under his eyes, in order to prevent the spread of disorder and also on humanitarian grounds. The Supreme Council, greatly impressed, overruled all objections and decided to continue the arrangements for feeding Germany and to resume at Brussels the negotiations concerning shipping which were broken off.

Admiral Hope has gone to Brussels.

Britain Will Sink German Warships As A Favor To U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 10.—Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, entrusted with full powers, has gone to Brussels to meet the German Armistice Mission. It is stated that the British are now willing to permit France and Italy to retain their allotment of the surrendered German battleships, but Great Britain is prepared to sink her own share in order to relieve the United States of the necessity of carrying out her projected naval program, under which she will have to spend £1,900,000,000 in order to keep her relative place in the navies.

Dutch River Vessels Seized, Says Report

Action Taken Under Old Treaty By Authorities At Brussels And Antwerp

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 10.—According to the Nieuwe Courant, the authorities at Brussels and Antwerp have seized the Dutch river vessels in virtue of the rights of the Treaty of 1839.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS
MEX. DOLLARS
AMERICAN GOLD

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS
MEX. DOLLARS

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS
MEX. DOLLARS
AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

LABOR CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER

How Rulings Of International Bureau Will Be Enforced Not Yet Decided

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 14.—A communiqué of the Commission on International Labor Organization states: The twenty-third meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation took place this morning under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers. The Commission considered that the first meeting of the International Labor Conference should take place in October. It was decided to request the deputation of Women's Organizations to meet on Tuesday next.

Paris, March 14.—How the rulings of the International Labor Bureau will be enforced has not yet been decided by the Commission on International Labor Legislation. With the exception of this point, the British draft for the organization and methods of procedure of the Bureau has been adopted almost without change. A recommendation to have the first meeting of the International Labor Conference in Washington will be incorporated in the report of the Commission as well as the date.

The British recommendation is that the rulings of the Bureau should be enforced with the same machinery as the League of Nations employs, which receives support especially on the part of the Americans; but those opposing this plan do not believe that it would be advisable, or even practicable, to use the full force of the League to compel obedience and suggest instead the adoption of moral suasion. They would have the findings of the Bureau referred for consideration to the countries interested, believing that public discussion and consequent moral opinion would be more efficacious in effecting compliance.

All the various proposals such as the adoption of a universal protective law affecting child labor, woman labor and international labor—a suggestion urged particularly by the Italians and which would, it is believed, lift the barriers erected by immigration laws—are not included in the Commission's report to the Council.

A large number of proposals furnished by labor units all over the world will be left for discussion by the Bureau itself.

NORTHERN FRANCE ASKS COMPLETE REPARATION

Millions Of Despoiled People Of Liberated Areas Present Petition To Deputies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 9.—At a great demonstration at the Trocadero today a petition signed by three-and-three-quarter millions of the inhabitants of the liberated regions in France was handed to M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, who presided. The petition urged full reparation from Germany for the 'material losses suffered by these regions, which include the destruction of 6,825,000 acres of cultivable land, 1,690,000 acres of forests and 145 sugar factories out of a total of 213.

Malmedy District To Be Given To Belgium

Demand For Territory Which Is Now In German Hands Is Granted By Commission

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 8.—The Belgian Claims Commission has agreed to the Belgian demand for the Malmedy district, which is now under German domination.

Lodge Wants League Questions Discussed

Senator Expresses Belief That Proposed Covenant Should Be Fully Considered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Boston, March 7.—Senator Lodge makes the statement that he simply desires that the Covenant of the proposed League of Nations should be thoroughly and carefully discussed as, if it will not bear discussion it is not fit for adoption.

SITUATION IN UKRAINE IS GROWING SERIOUS

Unarmed Government Troops Are Yielding To Well Equipped Bolshevik Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, March 9.—The Ukrainian Press Bureau states that the military situation in the Ukraine is daily becoming more serious. Two Bolshevik armies abundantly supplied with guns, munitions and armored trains are advancing against Odessa and Vinnitsa. The Ukrainian Government has evacuated the latter town and the Ukrainian troops, who lack munitions, are withdrawing towards East Galicia before the numerically superior forces of the enemy.

The Press Bureau publishes a message sent to Odessa by the French Government announcing that General Anselme and General Berthelot are charged to conclude a treaty with the Ukrainian Government for common action against the Bolsheviks and the states of America and Italy are sending representatives to the Ukrainian Government.

VLADIVOSTOK STIRRED BY ACT OF OFFICIAL

City Is Thrown Into Commotion When Commandant Deports Six Municipal Heads

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 7.—Official advice states that Vladivostok has been thrown into commotion owing to the Commandant, General Rinnoff, deporting six non-Bolshevik municipal officials. The Allies and the United States have warned Admiral Koltchak, the head of the Siberian Government, that General Rinnoff must be restrained from interfering.

HOLDS UPPER CLASSES IN INDIA ARE LOYAL

Idea That Unfriendly Feeling Exists Denied By Speakers At Lord Sinha's Dinner

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—Lord Sinha, entertained to dinner in London this evening, protested against the idea held in certain quarters that the educated classes in India are unfriendly to British rule. He said that the educated classes, without exception, ardently desired to remain in the British Empire as equal British citizens.

The Maharajah of Bikanir, who presided, said that the leaders of India fully recognized that their ideals of self-government could be realized by India remaining an integral part of the Empire.

He said that the names of Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, would go down to posterity as two great Englishmen who helped in the building up of a stronger imperial fabric. He denied that the Indian princes are hostile to the contemplated reforms. In conclusion, he remarked that a heavy responsibility rested on the British Government in connection with the reforms, which, if carried out, would enhance the loyalty and contentment of India but if the reforms were whitened down a situation of extreme gravity would be created.

The Aga Khan said that the absorbing desire of India was to be a Dominion under the British Crown. Loyalty to the King-Emperor was the keynote of their aspirations.

DEFINES IMPORT CONCESSION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. W. C. Bridgeman states that the concession he announced on the 7th was confined to goods produced or manufactured within the Empire. Import licenses would be issued very shortly.

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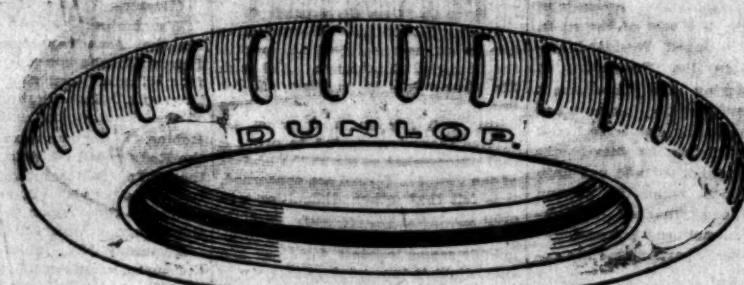
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Missionaries In Korea Tell Of Soldiers' Cruelty

Eye-Witnesses Describe Atrocities To Men And Women And Discourtesies To Foreigners

The following letters from missionaries in Korea, eye-witnesses to the disturbances there, have been received by THE CHINA PRESS. The letters were written to a prominent American in North China. They constitute a grave indictment against the conduct of the Japanese army in Korea. The letters follow:

An American in P'yongyang writes on March 8: "For the crime of shouting 'Hurrah for Korea' or even for being a silent onlooker or passerby, men, women and children have been cut, beaten and kicked in a most brutal manner by the Japanese soldiers. I have seen so much of it that it makes my blood boil. Here is one incident: On March 3 I was watching a few tens of Koreans who were standing about in no disorderly way, but now and then crying out their 'Hurrah for Korea,' when one of the soldiers, a soldier caught one of the older men, who was standing near. He may have been just an onlooker. He at once began kicking him, and striking his face, and then he dragged him over to another soldier, who hit him over the head as hard as he could, and then they both began to kick and pound him and treat him most shamefully. The man was not resisting or fighting back, but this is the common, brutal way in which these poor people are treated in place of being arrested in any lawful way.

"The same day I saw two women beaten and kicked and thrown down into a ditch. And in another place I saw the soldiers shoot into a crowd of women. They chase even the small boys and beat and kick them, and treat them worse than cattle, and the men have decided so far to stand and suffer and not to resist. They only want to make it known that they love their own land. So far this has been a most wonderful peaceful revolution, on the part of Koreans, who use no weapons but their mouths, and yet they suffer the most terrible atrocities at the hands of these soldiers who stand for a worse militarism than Germany."

Soldiers Enter Missionary Homes
Sen Sen, Korea, is one of the most important mission stations in that country. Here are some 2,000 Korean Christians, a little more than half of the population. There are a large church building, a hospital, academy, Bible institute and schools for boys and girls. For the past week, as in other cities, the place is run by Japanese soldiers. A missionary of that station, describing conditions, writes:

"The troops with fixed bayonets, charged the crowds, who had been only shouting 'Man sei' (long live Korea). A few shots were also fired into the crowd, but no one was mortally wounded. No resistance was made by the Koreans (this was according to the previous covenant). The more arrests the more they thought they could show the world and the peace conference their determination to secure the independence of their country. Most of the church leaders, teachers and the head nurse of the hospital were taken.

"It seemed to make no difference to the soldiers who they took, or whether they had taken any part or not. One teacher was so badly bayoneted that he had to be taken to the hospital. They seemed to think the missionaries were at the bottom of the uprising, so after entering Korean homes and beating up the inmates they began a search of the missionary homes. One they entered a little after midnight on Sunday morning. Four came up to my house, all with fixed bayonets at the point of charge. They searched my little boy very much. Of course they found nothing. The Koreans, although unarmed, show absolutely no fear even when threatened with bayonet. This is something the Japanese cannot understand."

Two Americans Arrested

A missionary writes: "On Tuesday, March 4, while stopping at the home of Rev. S. L. Roberts in P'yongyang, Korea, we noticed a crowd of Korean women coming near our compound. We went out to see where they were going. They were walking quietly and came into the compound and up on the hill back of the Seminary, but made no outcry. Very soon some Japanese soldiers came following them and began roughly pushing them down the hill with their guns. At that some other Koreans, not far away, cried out 'Man sei!' We stood a little apart watching and said, 'We might as well go back now' and started down the hill. Just then some Japanese soldiers came up and began to talk to Mr. Roberts, and I heard him say: 'I am caught, and turning around saw two soldiers holding him.'

"I came back and said to them in Japanese let go, as he was only looking on. The two soldiers then grabbed me, and said, 'You must come to the station.' I said, 'There is no reason in this.' But they held us roughly and hastened us along in company with soldiers,

down through the main street, lined with Koreans. As soon as we reached the central station, I pushed on into the inner office, where there were both military and civil officers, and at once demanded to know by what rule we were arrested.

"I said we were Americans, on our own property simply looking on, and had said or done nothing, and that this outrageous action by the soldiers was shameful, that they hit two American ladies the day before, and these things would harm Japan's standing, as there was no law for such treatment. They said, 'Write your names and ages,' and then asked if we had not been leading the women up on the hill.

"I said: 'We know nothing about it, and were just looking on, and told the soldiers so.'

"They then said: 'Well, then you can go.'

While leading along to the station, the soldiers were most rough and brutal and struck and pounded the poor Koreans out of their way. They seem to have absolutely no regard for law or order in this military rule."

Another letter follows:

"Syren Chun, Tues. March 11. Soldiers are marching about the town today, and asking to terrorize the people. Many arrests are being made. The Christians were not allowed to meet in their churches on Sunday. You can little realize the awful condition here and the cruel acts of violence and outrage that have been committed, during the past ten days. The Government tries to keep the real facts from getting out to the world. But we who live here have decided to keep still no longer. While taking no part in the political side of the question, we, for humanity's sake, will let the world know how the quiet, peace-loving people, even women and children, are being beaten and killed by these Hunlike cruel soldiers. On Saturday one poor old woman, just because she would not stop talking about her love for Korea, had her mouth slit open on both sides by a friend of a soldier."

Try To Trap Business Men

"Pyongyang, March 8.—On March 5 an old trick was tried in P'yongyang, but it did not work. About 20 leading men, business men and also church leaders, were called down to the office of the local magistrate, and shown a paper which they were told to sign. It was a paper said to have come from Seoul and said to have been signed by prominent Koreans, which they wished sent to the Paris peace conference, saying that the declaration of independence did not express the feelings or wishes of the Korean people, and that it had been gotten out by some low down fellows and was not to be believed. But these 20 Koreans would not be forced, and although strongly urged for several hours, would sign no such regulation of the declaration of independence. The Japanese seem much afraid of the Paris Conference. The U. S. Consul-General at Seoul has cabled the U. S. Government of this."

Marshal Foch Breaks Silence At Dinner

French General Pays Tribute To Military Aid Rendered By America In War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 12.—A speech by Marshal Foch, who rarely speaks in public, was the feature at a dinner given last night in Paris by the Circle Français Presse Etrangère to the American delegation. Marshal Foch paid a fine tribute to the military aid rendered by America and referred to the armistice as a wholesale surrender. Marshal Foch was given a great ovation by his audience.

M. Tardieu, representing the French Government, predicted a successful termination of the labors of the Peace Conference, stating "our object is clear and simple. It is to put between the conception of war and the act of war as many obstacles as possible."

FORWARD STOCK BUYING UPHELD BY COURT RULING

Local Sharebroker Wins Case Against Client In British Supreme Court

A decision of wide interest and importance to the local stockbroking fraternity was delivered in the British Supreme Court yesterday when Sir Haviland de Saumarez gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case brought by Mr. G. J. W. Morgan against Mr. A. C. Mack for indemnification in the master of stock transactions carried on by the former as broker for the December settlement of the Stock Exchange.

The principal contention of the defendant was that the contracts were illegal because they did not specify the numbers by which the shares were distinguished in the registers of the companies issuing them. This matter is covered by a King's Regulation and was a provision of the Companies Sale of Shares Regulation, 1915. The plaintiff's contention was that the power which the British Minister has to make King's Regulations does not cover such a regulation as this, that it is ultra vires, and that the plaintiff is entitled to recover under ordinary law, which contention is supported by the judgment.

Sir Haviland, in rendering judgment, goes exhaustively into the applicability of subordinate legislation as contemplated by the China Order in Council of 1904 and subsequent amendments, coming to the conclusion that the proper construction of the Order is that the Minister cannot alter the civil law as prescribed by the Order, and that the law so prescribed is the law of England, which is to be applied as far as circumstances admit. Considering whether the Regulation does in fact conflict with the law of contract in England, Sir Haviland concludes that contracts based on speculation in shares are not void and therefore the interference with the laws of contract which the Regulation affects is ultra vires.

"A somewhat absurd result would follow from a different conclusion, the judgment concludes, for whereas a gaming contract is void by English law and therefore also under the Order in Council a contract based on speculation on the stock exchange would be good in England by English law and illegal in China where English law governs British subjects. It is with regret that I have to take a different view of the Minister's powers to that which he has taken himself; but this is not one of those cases where the court is called on to interfere with the discretion of the authority entrusted with the power of making subordinate legislation, all I have had to do is to construe an Order in Council of great complexity, and having come to a different conclusion to that at which he arrived I am bound to give effect to my opinion."

Judgment with costs was ordered. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. D. McNellie and the defendant by Mr. N. C. Home.

NOVEL BALL ARRANGED TO AID SIBERIAN RELIEF

Russian Section Of Allied Association To Give Interesting Affair At Astor House

A social and charitable event which promises to be one of the most interesting of the season is a Bal-de-Tetes which will be given at the Astor House on the evening of April 1 by the Russian Section of the Allied War Relief Association. The affair, to be under the patronage of Lady Fraser, Mme. D'Oliveira, Mme. de Rossi, Mme. Wilden and Mme. Grosse and a number of novel features are being arranged. For instance fancy head attire will be compulsory for the ladies those arriving without this item being only admitted on payment of a \$1 fine. Voting tickets will be distributed to guests and the three ladies receiving the greatest number of votes for their head dresses will be awarded prizes. Other prizes will be awarded in connection with a number of "lucky dances."

Tickets, which are \$3 each, may be secured now at Moutrie's or at the Astor House where tables may also be reserved for ballroom and supper. Special supper tickets may be secured at \$2 each at the proceeds of the evening will go toward enabling the Russian Section of the A.W.R.A. to continue its much needed relief work in Siberia.

Bolshevik Practises Told Of In Commons

Assertion Made That Hostages Taken From Opponents Often Are Murdered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons today, during the question-time, Mr. C. B. Harnsworth stated that there was good reason to believe that the Bolsheviks adopted a regular policy of taking and murdering hostages, including the wives and children of opponents of Bolshevikism. His Majesty's Government was informed that the wives and children of officers who were forced to join the Red Army were kept as hostages and if the officers deserted their wives and children were arrested and starved to death.

ADDRESS ON EDUCATION HEARD BY WOMAN'S CLUB

Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow Talks Before Meeting At The Carlton Cafe

Speaking on educational evolution since the time of the Renaissance, the influence of the great educationalists and literary men immediately following that period, and contrasting them with the present day tendencies, Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, headmaster of the Cathedral School, addressed the American Woman's Club at the Carlton yesterday afternoon on the subject, "Education, Past and Present."

Mr. Graham-Barrow traced the progress of education from the time of the Renaissance, and dealt with the methods and effectiveness of the great teachers. In conclusion he made a strong plea for idealistic early training for children. Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Mrs. W. H. Lunt. Mrs. Reuter called for the mention of the members to a meeting on Friday when Mrs. Norbury is to talk on the Girls' Friendly Society.

The following were reported as new members: Mrs. T. W. Steadman, Mrs. Boden, Mrs. N. Dorline, Mrs. G. P. Mosher and Mrs. John Snook. Mrs. Hudson, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported on the list of candidates for office for the new year and announced that the annual elections will be held at the meeting to take place on the first Tuesday of next month.

Members of the Music Study Department are reminded that the annual election will be held at the Carlton at 4 p.m. March 28 and a full attendance is desired. "Bohemian Music" will be the subject of the meeting, Miss Jansen being the leader.

Obituary

Dr. Constantine Cameron
The sixth foreign death due to the present influenza epidemic occurred yesterday morning at the Isolation Hospital when Dr. Constantine Cameron, well known local dentist, passed away.

Dr. Cameron was only 29 years old and had been ill only a few days. He came to Shanghai about three years ago from New York and was located at 38 Nanking Road. His father and mother are living in New York.

Funeral services will be held at Bal-de-Tetes Well Cemetery at 5:30 p.m. today, all friends being invited to attend. Dr. Y. C. Chang, formerly assistant surgeon of the Shantung Road Hospital, died Monday. In the hospital, a memorial service will be held at the Tien An Dong Shantung Road, this afternoon at 4 o'clock and funeral services will take place at 5 o'clock. The deceased was 44 years old.

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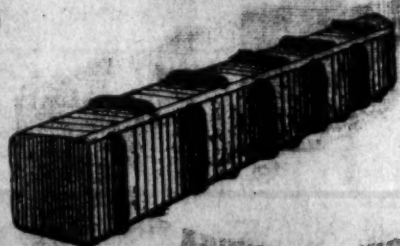
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Shanghai Land Investment Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, agents, 2 Jinkee Road.

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, chairman, presided and was supported by Messrs. E. C. Pearce, J. W. C. Bonner, H. A. J. Macray and C. W. Wrightson. Mr. P. Peebles, manager, acted as secretary and Messrs. Arthur Dallas, W. A. C. Platt, J. J. Dawe and R. M. Saker were present.

The chairman said:

Gentlemen: You will see from the report and accounts, which I propose with your permission to take as read, that we have undertaken very little new work during the year. The conditions which ruled in 1917 in the debenture market and to which I referred at our last annual meeting have again, during 1918, made it unprofitable to raise capital by sale of debentures for any extensive works and we have been content with small developments and improvement of our existing estates. The principal items referred to in the report and accounts being: the completion of a terrace of houses on Dixwell Road and the commencement of two pairs of somewhat similar houses. A residence on Great Western Road and two additional houses added to a house and the re-building of the stables and garages made necessary by the widening of Great Western Road. Two dwellings in North Szechuen Road were converted into shops with a resultant increase of rent of 100 percent. Certain offices on Jinkee Estate are in the process of re-modelling the cost of which, as it will result in increased rent, is included in development. The land purchased during the year is situated on Dixwell Road Extension and adjoining our Paoshan estate, to which estate it has been added and a small lot added to Jessfield Road estate No. 21. The sales of land comprise the sale of a lot in the Eastern district which we took over in 1915 in satisfaction of a mortgage on which interest had fallen very badly into arrear, the sale price was sufficient to a little more than cover all our charges and claims under the old mortgage plus added interest on the land since our foreclosure. The remaining sales were a small lot at Jessfield and land taken for road widening.

The sales of material mentioned in the report are sales of old iron, surplus steel bars, and various oddments of old material which collect from time to time in our godown; the sundries coming under this heading are certain small rents of vacant land. The whole proceeds of these sales have been written off the capital costs of the estates concerned.

A feature of the year's work which added somewhat to our expenditure on repairs was the cancellation of the license from H.B.M. Minister at Peking to British landlords to rent houses to enemy tenants. At the outbreak of war the company had enemy tenants whose rents totaled approximately £6,000 per annum, and although the license permitted us to retain these tenants we took each opportunity as it arose of getting rid of them so that when the license was cancelled in November last we had only 14 enemy tenants whose rents totaled less than £1,000 per annum. The whole of these tenants were given notice to quit when the license was cancelled and all the premises have been since re-let resulting in the whole in a somewhat increased rent. This, however, gave us 14 additional houses to decorate and repair and as nothing had been done to these houses since 1914 repairs were necessarily heavy. A loss of rent on all the houses of from one to two months also occurred while the premises were being put in order for new tenants.

When I last addressed you I informed you that the Directors had had under consideration the question of providing for depreciation on certain of our buildings. This question has during the past year received our very careful consideration and as you will see from the appropriations recommended we propose to set aside a sum this year to start a depreciation of buildings reserve. The total book cost of the whole of the buildings on the Company's estates amounts to approximately £5,220,000 and of this total it has been decided that depreciation should be provided on buildings which have a book cost of £2,233,000. This includes the whole of the Company's foreign dwelling houses (except a few of the houses in Hongkong) and also the whole of the purely godown property. We do not consider it necessary to provide for depreciation on Jinkee Estate as we are satisfied that when it becomes necessary to re-develop this property the cleared site value will at least equal the present book cost of the estate. It is not considered necessary to provide for depreciation of Chinese buildings, the experience of the Company during its past history has been that whenever redevelopments of Chinese properties become necessary the better class of house of which the site has become capable will produce rents to give an adequate return on the then book cost plus redevelopment cost. Your Directors realize that the time may come when Chinese developed property has reached its maximum rent earning power and when that time comes the question of providing for depreciation on Chinese houses will require reconsideration. We are satisfied, however, that the time has not yet arrived and that all our present Chinese properties can be redeveloped as they require it without fear of loss on the cost of the existing buildings. The dwellings in Hongkong which are excepted are such as are occupying sites which are now capable or will be capable in the not very distant future of a more profitable form of development. An ex-

periment has been carried out with certain of these dwellings by converting them into shops and the result was as I said before an increase of rent of about 100 percent.

It will, I am sure, be evident to you that in all such cases as the foregoing any provision for depreciation is not only unnecessary but would be unfair to present shareholders. It is proposed to operate the depreciation reserve on the basis of a sinking fund invested in our own undertaking. The amount appropriated this year is the calculated amount which invested annually and earning 7 percent per annum will equal the book cost of the buildings at the end of their estimated economic lives. Operated in this way it will, be necessary to credit the reserve with 7 percent interest on its total amount at the end of each year, such interest will be debited to working account which in turn will benefit by the interest earned by the fund which so far as we can see should never fall below 7 percent per annum. The appropriation we are recommending this year (£11,221) will therefore become a fixed annual charge, in so far as existing buildings are concerned, against working account, and it will of course be increased from time to time as it becomes necessary to provide for depreciation of any buildings we may erect in the future. Our decision to provide for depreciation is largely responsible for the reduction of the dividend from 11 percent to 10 percent, but your Directors feel that the time has come when, in the best interests of the Company, they must make this provision. In connection with the reduction of the dividend it may interest you to know that the actual working profits of the Company for 1918 amounted to 10.4 percent on the capital against 9.8 percent, 9.7 percent and 9.7 percent for the three preceding years. As you are aware we have had no large sales of property recently, in the past it has been sales of importance which enabled us to pay such increased dividends, the average working profits of the Company, excluding profits on sales, premium on debentures, etc., for the past 12 years being approximately 10.1 percent.

To turn now to the consideration of the accounts before you, you will notice a number of changes in the method of presenting the accounts, all these changes are carried out at the suggestion of our auditors and perhaps I need hardly say that they meet the full approval of the Directors.

In working account, interest on debentures is shown on the debit side and interest on mortgages less bank overdraft interest on the credit side. Interest on undeveloped land disappears from interest account entirely and is credited directly to improvements and renewals account. In previous years, the balance of interest account, i.e., the difference between interest on debentures plus interest on bank overdraft less interest on mortgages and interest on undeveloped land, has appeared on the debit side of working account. The new method shows, however, the accounts very clearly has the apparent effect of reducing the balance of working account, and consequently also the profit and loss balance by the amount of interest on undeveloped land. However, as this amount was each year appropriated to improvements and renewals accounts the reduction is only apparent and not real. We have £10,879 less to appropriate but as that amount has already been credited to improvements and renewals we have not now to make that appropriation.

The special accounts which appeared previously for general reserve and reserve for equalisation of dividend have been this year included on the liability side of the balance sheet only. This modern practice supplanting "old custom" certainly simplifies the appearances of our accounts.

Sundry debtors, being rent due but uncollected and mortgage interest due and unpaid and the accruing portions of quarters of mortgage interest, and sundry creditors, being cash due to agents and the unexpired portions of the half yearly debenture interest, are this year shown separately whereas previously we entered in the balance sheet one item being the balance of sundry debtors over sundry creditors. You have heard the auditors' certificate read and I wish now to deal briefly with the suggestion they make in reference to interest on undeveloped land. You will notice that they recommend that the interest on undeveloped land credited in the past to reserve account and to improvements and renewals account should be taken out of these accounts and placed to a new account to be called "interest on undeveloped land suspense account" to which will be credited each year the interest on undeveloped land, nothing can be drawn from this account unless or until vacant land is sold when the amount of interest credited to that particular lot may be withdrawn. The result of this will be that the reserve account will be reduced from £1,523,045.72 to £1,144,065.79. Improvements and renewals account will disappear and the new suspense account, which for practical purposes is a reserve of £1,144,065.79 will appear as detailed in the auditors' certificate. The policy of writing interest on undeveloped land has in the past

received the frequent and careful consideration of your Directors. It has always been held that it was necessary to have before us the amount that our undeveloped land was costing us, that it was unsound to allow vacant land, which was costing us interest on capital to hold, to remain in our books at first cost price and it would appear that so long as the interest so credited to estates remains in our undertaking either in general reserve or in improvements and renewals account, or in actual improvements carried out to our properties this principle is very sound. We fully approve, however, of the recommendation of the auditors that interest on undeveloped land should be placed to a suspense account, though we may regret the disappearance of the improvements and renewals account. This account serves a very useful purpose, certain expenses occur from time to time which although not capital charges are for work which will add to the value of our estates and effect an undoubted improvement to our properties. This may mean a heavy expenditure falling on any one year, but by debiting such expenditure to improvements and renewals account the burden is spread over a number of years.

Of the accounts themselves there is little I need add to what I have already said. On the debit side of working account except for a small reduction in salaries £3,987, and an increase in the debit balance of interest account the remaining figures are approximately the same as last year. To compare interest account with the 1917 account it is necessary to take the interest on undeveloped land from the 1917 account and this gives a net increase in debit balance of £2,002.85. On the credit side of working account gross rents are increased £1,415.44 and net rents are increased £1,420.97. The deductions from gross rents are increased in respect to lighting (due to increased charges for light and a limited amount of additional lighting), taxes, repairs and sundries. The increase in repairs (£11,978) being due, as I explained just now, to a number of German occupied houses changing tenants and also a considerable heavy expenditure in converting an office built for a special purpose some 10 years ago to ordinary office purposes, and to a moderate increase on the cost of repairs to our Chinese properties. Insurance and wages show decreases. I have already dealt with the balance of this account and the balance of profit and loss account which had our accounts been presented in the same form as previously would appear as £145,707.50 and £124,820.19 respectively. For purposes of comparison with our 1917 accounts it is necessary to keep these two amounts in mind. I have already explained that these changes make no difference whatever to the amount we have available for our dividend.

There will be some increase in rent during 1919, in point of fact the increase in Chinese rents is already in operation having commenced as from the 1st March, and we see no reason to anticipate any serious increase in outgoings.

Before closing my remarks I wish to take this opportunity of expressing

the regret of the Directors that Mr. Wingrove, who has audited the books of the Company for 22 years, has found it necessary for personal reasons to retire and I feel I may express not only the Directors' but also the Shareholders' appreciation of his past services.

The staff has been somewhat short handed during the year. Mr. Sparke was, when we last heard, still in France and he had then no information as to when he would get his discharge. He has been given six months leave to take effect from the date of his release from his military duties and while congratulating him on coming safely through I express the hope that his discharges will not be unduly delayed as we could wish him to be back here before the end of the year. It is with great regret that I have to refer to the accidental death by drowning of Mr. Brown, our Chief Clerk-of-Works. Mr. Brown came out from England to take up his duties with us eleven years ago, and by his death the Company loses a thoroughly capable, experienced and reliable servant and one whose services are much missed by the Company.

I think I have dealt fully with all the outstanding features of the accounts and the year's working, but if any point remains which is not quite clear to you I will endeavor to explain it further.

The report and accounts were accepted and passed as presented following the proposal of the resolution by Mr. E. Jenner Hogg. It was seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

The second resolution passed, "that the directors be authorised to pay a final dividend for the year 1918 of five percent on the paid up capital to shareholders on the register at this date" was proposed by Mr. E. Jenner Hogg and seconded by Mr. H. A. J. Macray.

Mr. H. A. J. Macray was elected Director of the Company following the introduction of a resolution by Mr. W. A. C. Platt, seconded by Mr. Arthur Dallas.

Messrs. Lowe, Bligham and Mathews were elected auditors at a remuneration of £100. The resolution was introduced by Mr. J. J. Dawe and seconded by Mr. W. A. C. Platt.

RENT'S STRONG ON BOURSE

(Renter's Agency War Service)

Parliament March 11.—On the Bourse today Rents were strong and made an appreciable advance. There was an improvement in nearly all kinds of securities.

CONGOLEUM
RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

THE
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

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MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents
No special service as office-trips for tiffin-trips.
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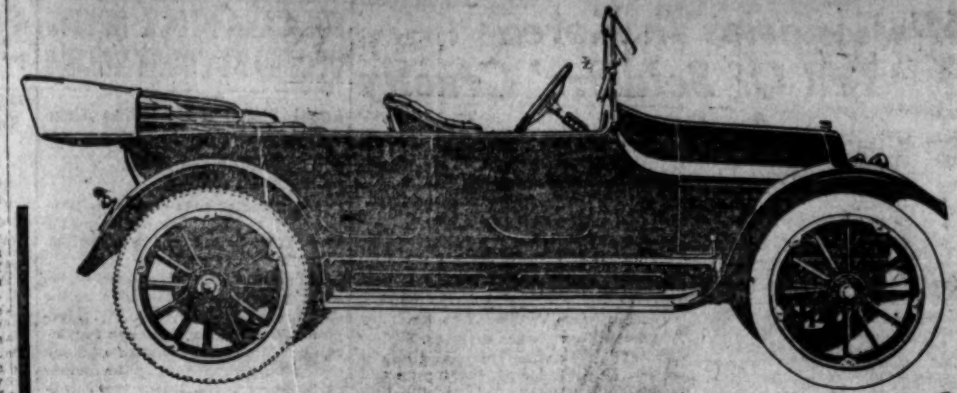
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The "Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ESTIMATE IS GIVEN OF FRANCE'S DEFICIT

Sum Placed At \$800,000,000 And
Deputies Take Up Problem
Of Floating Loans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, during a debate on the financial situation, M. Peret, the reporter of the Budget Commission, estimated that the war deficit of France was \$800 millions.

He expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to issue a domestic loan and the formation of the financial league of nations was imperative for all the Allies because none of them could, with its own resources, face the financial difficulties. An Inter-Allied loan would be secured of success. Its first objects would be to repair the damage due to the war and to liquidate war expenditure.

Referring to the suggested French tax on capital, M. Peret said that the blow first be aimed at German capital, because, economically, Germany is indisputably superior to France. He contrasted the ruined, invaded region of France with Germany's wealth, declaring that Germany is not entitled to pity.

Should Pay France First Is Suggested To Deputies

Paris, March 17.—A great debate on the financial situation in France occupied the Chamber of Deputies. Among the solutions proposed is the demand that the right of France to be paid first shall be formally recognised by all the Allies, this guarantee forming the basis of an Inter-Allied Loan, the proceeds of which would be handed to France.

News Brevities

Fourteen gamblers rounded up in a raid conducted on premises at 49, Shantung Road Monday evening by Detective Sergeant York appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday, thirteen of them being fined \$3 each. The proprietor was fined \$10 and one defendant who failed to appear forfeited his \$5 bail.

Bishop and Mrs. Molony arrived here yesterday from Ningpo on the steamer Kiangtse.

The Municipal Service Club will hold another "hearts" drive this evening at 8:45 o'clock for the benefit of the Siberian Comforts Fund.

In aid of the war relief funds, the Union Church Ladies' Society will hold a musical at home in the Church Hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The program is being arranged by Mrs. Ashley. Admission will be by tickets, which are selling at \$1 each.

Today is the last day when the British cruiser Suffolk will be open to inspection. It will be open to visitors from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of people inspected her Monday and yesterday.

News has been received of the death of Lieutenant G. W. Bennett, formerly on the local staff of Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., who died of shrapnel wounds received some months ago on the Western front. Lieutenant Bennett was for some time a member of the S.V.C. artillery company, an active member of the Shanghai Lodge A.F. and A.M. and a member of the Shanghai Recreation Club.

The Bureau of Posts of the Ministry of Communications in Peking has asked for tenders for a new head post office that is to be built in Peking within the near future. The new building is to be located in the Chinese city, to the west of the Legation Quarter, on land just to the north of the Regine's Buildings and its estimated cost is slightly over \$500,000. Many tenders have already been turned in to the Ministry of Communications and the award of the contract will be made within the next few weeks.

Nanking Arrives With States Mail

With 50 sacks of American mail, 1,350 tons of cargo and 47 passengers for Shanghai, the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking arrived at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock.

Among the passengers for Shanghai were Miss Nora Trueman and Miss Florence H. Valentine, returning from war service in England; Mrs. W. E. Row, Mrs. A. B. Cody, Mrs. Sylvia Currens, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. May, Rev. James H. Chenoweth, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minott, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Hopkins.

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS
MAKING ROOM FOR THE
COMPUTER WHO JUST
CATCHES THE 7.45 AND
DRESSES ON THE WAY
INTO TOWN

Shanghai Revolver Club

The annual competition of the Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club will be held during the month of April and May. A Colts .38 cal. Officers' Model revolver has been offered as a special prize for the highest score of the three entries. The ranges to be fired at will be 10 shots at 10 yards, 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards and 10 shots at 25 yards. Either hand may be used and the time limit will be one hour. A gold medal will be awarded to the winner and the second and third scores will receive silver medals. All members of the club are expected to participate.

The monthly competition for the expert medal and bar will be carried out as usual.

Annual Railway Match

The annual football match for the managing director's cup between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway staff, postponed for the second time from last Saturday, will be played tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock on the Markham Road Recreation ground. A special train for guests and players will leave the north station at 3 o'clock. No tickets will be required. Tea will be served in the Marquee and the Kiangwan Orphanage Band will render selections. The line-up for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway team follows: S. H. Ho, goal-keeper, S. H. Mungfeldt and Carl Jen, backs, H. Y. Kwong, W. P. Li and K. S. Chu, half-backs, Y. C. Tong, center forward, D. Dzung-ts and C. L. W. Bailey (captain), inside forwards and T. C. Lloyd and K. F. Ying, outside forwards.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway team will consist of C. C. Yu, K. F. Wu and T. H. Tong (captain), Y. H. Yang, P. K. Kwok, S. W. Li, W. T. Manley, P. F. Nee, H. K. Wong, J. Chan and G. M. Kay.

Race Meeting Today

The annual race meeting of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club will be held this afternoon, weather permitting. The first saddling bell will be rung at 1:15 o'clock.

Britain's Imports And Exports Larger

Increases Shown For February
Over Last Year In Report
Of Board Of Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 8.—The Board of Trade announces increases of imports into the United Kingdom last month totaling 18,044,321 and increases in exports totaling 17,815,200 as compared with February last year.

Anglo-French Trade Relations Bettered

Apparent That Representatives
Of British Industries
Did Good Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 14.—The representatives of the Federation of British Industries during their visit to Paris did good work in the interests of Anglo-French trade. The French Government will in future facilitate the importation of British goods.

REPORT OF DAMAGE IN JUTLAND BATTLE GIVEN

List Of Vessels That Suffered In
Naval Engagement Is
Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 7.—Reuter's Agency has obtained particulars of the damage sustained by the British battleships in the battle of Jutland.

Marlbrough (25,000 tons) was struck by a torpedo, one boiler-room flooded and two men killed. She was not hit by shells.

Colossus (20,000 tons). A twelve-inch shell struck her superstructure and caused a fire. Another burst short, causing unimportant damage. Three men were wounded.

Barham (21,500 tons) was hit by five shells of heavy caliber, one of which wrecked the hydraulic pumps, the auxiliary wireless office and the medical store, causing heavy casualties among the wireless and medical staffs.

Malaya (27,500 tons) sustained eight hits. The siren steamship was fractured and a large shell wrecked the galley and canteen on the gun-deck and the mounting of one of the six-inch guns. Two hits badly holed the ship below her armor, flooding the adjacent compartments. A heavy shell bulged the roof of one gun-turret without exploding but it put the rangefinder out of action.

Vallant (27,500 tons) was not hit. Warspite (27,500 tons) towards the evening was hit by two shells of heavy caliber, both of which perforated her armor, doing considerable damage and jamming her helm hard apart, causing the ship to turn in circles. While circling the Warspite was struck by sixteen heavies and twelve smaller shells, causing considerable damage, putting two guns out of action, making one large hole on the waterline and another under water below her armor, but her casualty list was very light.

SIR JOHN COWANS RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 9.—General Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster-General, has resigned and vacates his post on the 15th.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold
Dollar Account

WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 8 Kiangling Road

Geddes Tells What Britain Can Produce

Policy Of Government In Future,
He Says, Will Be To Stimulate
Agriculture To Utmost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 9.—Interviewed by a representative of the National News, Sir Auckland Geddes said that the Government is basing its plans of reconstruction on the estimate that the United Kingdom properly cultivated could produce enough food for about thirty million people. The policy of the Government for the future was to stimulate agriculture to the utmost and at the same time to maintain the importance of our industries.

Preparations Begun For Fair At Paris

At Least 3,000 Exhibitors Will
Take Part In Exposition To
Open April 26

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 13.—The preparations for the Paris Fair, which will open on April 26 and end on May 10 and which will be held in front of Les Invalides, is likely to be a great success. There will be at least 3,000 exhibitors.

CHINESE-FOREIGN CLUB ORGANISED IN TSINANFU

Object Is To Bring Easterners
And Westerners Into Closer
Relationship

(China Press Correspondence)
Tsinnanfu, Shantung, March 14.—A very important meeting was held here yesterday with a view to organising a Sino-Occidental Club and adopting a constitution. British Consul J. T. Pratt acted as chairman and called the meeting to order. Previous to the meeting two other meetings had been held at which time a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution which was presented and accepted.

After the adoption of the constitution the following officers were elected:

President: Wang Hung-ih, the chairman of the Provincial Assembly.
Vice-President: J. T. Pratt, H.B.M. Consul.

English Secretary: Andrew A. Torrance, Hamilton Academy.
Chinese Secretary: Kwok Ih-wel, Shantung Christian University.
Treasurer: Tang En-liang, Tsinnanfu Institute.

Among the fifty present at this meeting were the above named officers; Vice-President of the Provincial Assembly, Djung Cung-djhi; Mr. Tang Keh-san of the Office of Foreign Affairs; Commissioner of Education, Chen Hsueh-nan; representatives of the British and American Consulates, Y.M.C.A. secretaries and missionaries, presidents of the leading schools of Tsinnanfu, business men and others interested in internationalism.

The object of the club shall be to promote a closer social intercourse and a better mutual understanding between people of western nations and Chinese.

LAUNCH ON YANGTSE HELD UP ROBBERS

Gang Reported To Have Got
From \$5,000 To \$10,000
In Loot

(China Press Correspondence)
Taichow, Kiangsu, March 15.—Taichow is considerably excited over the report of a robbery which occurred about thirty miles from the city on the night of March 13. The launch to Tungchow was stopped by some parties on a houseboat and eight men boarded the launch, bought tickets, and settled themselves among the passengers.

Some time later they produced weapons—some say swords and others say knives—held up the passengers and took all the money on board. One report gave the amount at \$10,000, another \$5,000, and another \$1,000. After this they made good their escape and up to this time have not been heard from.

This section has always been singularly free from such acts of violence, but down deep in the hearts of the people is a great fear that hands of robbers will be organised in the neighborhood to prey upon the traveling public. It is the hope of all that the authorities will take some prompt and energetic action in this case and thereby discourage such activities here.

Dispute Over Land
On Tuesday the leaders of the action against the foreigners held a secret meeting and laid out plans to prosecute (as that is probably the way they look at it) their case against

the foreigners. It is reported that on Wednesday a party of thirty went to Nanking to lay their side of the controversy before the Civil Governor. This is a very much more orderly proceeding than that of last Sunday when they attempted forcibly to seize and hold the property under dispute. After receiving orders from the Provincial Governor and also after being urged by the missionaries to carry out these orders, the local Magistrate sent a few soldiers to guard the foreigners and their homes. Three days elapsed, however, before any step was taken in this direction. These soldiers are on guard all day long but when night comes it is considered unnecessary, for at dark all are supposed to go to bed and to sleep, rioters, mobs and every other one. There is said to be a great deal of ugly talk about the foreigners but no personal violence is anticipated. The talk at the present time instilled and encouraged by the leaders of the community is certainly at variance from that expressed in many instances when the friendship of the United States seems desirable.

Wedding

Sargent-Main

Mr. George Tower Sargent of New York City, representative of the British-American Tobacco Company at Kiangling, and Miss Eva Gertrude Main of Norfolk, Virginia, who arrived here on the Nanking yesterday, were married last evening at St. Joseph's Church. The Reverend P. Maumus officiated. The ceremony was witnessed by Lieut. W. L. Eiler, U.S.N., who represented the Consulate-General of the United States.



SOLD BY ALL STORES

STETSON HATS



A
New Shipment in
VELOUR
and
SOFT FELT

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.
Nanking Road

Electric Toasters

Toast made on the Table

It is delicious and far
better than the usual toast.

Have you tried it?

For further particulars, etc., apply to the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
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WEATHER

Misty, overcast or gloomy weather.

MARRIAGE

SARGENT-MAIN: On Tuesday,
March the 18th, at St. Joseph's
Church by the Reverend F. Maun-
sieur: George Tower Sargent of
New York City and Eva Gertrude
Main of Norfolk, Virginia.

DEATHS

CAMERON: On the 18th March,
1919, at the Isolation Hospital,
Shanghai, Constantin Cameron
(Dental Surgeon), aged 29 years.
The funeral will take place at the
Bubbling Well Cemetery today,
the 19th March, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.
All friends are invited to attend.

CHANG: At the Shantung Road
Hospital, Dr. Y. C. Chang, aged 44,
(formerly assistant-surgeon of the
above Hospital) on March 17th,
1919. A memorial service will be
held at Tien-An-Dong, Shantung
Road, at 4 p.m. and the funeral at
6 p.m. on the 19th inst. (today).
All friends are invited to attend.
Frochow papers please copy.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, MARCH 19, 1919

The Future Of Kiaochow

THE American wireless brings the
news that the disposition of the
German rights in Shantung province
is now in the hands of the Peace
Conference in Paris. The test will
then come of the sincerity of the
repeated Japanese declarations pro-
mising the restoration of Kiaochow
to China.

As those of Allied nationality in
China see it, the only fair settle-
ment, the only one that will leave
no residue of ill-feeling as a breed-
ing ground of future antagonisms, is
the complete restoration to China
not only of the territory leased to
Germany in 1898 but the commercial
trade and railroad rights that go
with it and the opening of the port
of Tsingtau to trade with equal con-
ditions for all countries; in other
words, then, the open door literally.

The statements that have been
made in the last few weeks by For-
eign Minister Uchida, by Baron
Makino and by Marquis Saloni at
attached conditions to the Japanese
promise to restore Kiaochow. These
conditions have never been explicit;
they mean much or little. Some
hearken back to the original promise
made by the Japanese Government
when Tsingtau was captured by the
Germans and again after the signing
of the Twenty-One Demands.

Attention is called to the unsatis-
factoriness of that promise in a
letter from the executive committee
of the American Chamber of Com-
merce of China to Dr. Reisch, which
has just come to light. The letter is
representative of American sentiment
in China. It follows:

The American Chamber of Com-
merce of China, several members of
which organization have interests in
Tsingtau, have the honor to draw
your urgent attention to the terms
on which the Japanese Government
has declared its readiness to restore
the leased territory of Kiaochow
to China and to what in our opinion
would be their inevitable consequence
to American interests in North China.

You will recall that the note
relative to the leased territory
presented by the Japanese Minister
to the Chinese Government in the
autumn of 1917 stated—we quote the
translation published by the Japan
Chronicle on November 8, 1918—that:
"When after the termination of
the present war the leased territory
of Kiaochow Bay is completely left
to the free disposal of Japan, the
Japanese Government will restore
the said leased territory to China
under the following conditions:

"1. The whole of Kiaochow Bay to
be opened as a commercial port.
"2. A concession under the ex-
clusive jurisdiction of Japan to be
established at a place to be designated
by the Japanese Government.
"3. If the foreign powers desire it
an international concession may be
established.
"4. As regards the disposal to be
made of the buildings and properties
of Germany and the conditions and
procedures relating thereto, the
Japanese Government shall arrange
the matter by mutual agreement be-
fore the restoration."

We submit that in view of actual
developments there these terms
would amount in reality to the
absolute control of Tsingtau and its
hinterland by the Japanese and
would in effect be equivalent, from a
business point of view, to outright
annexation of the port and to virtual
annexation of the province by the
Japanese Government. For the con-
cession which the Japanese intend to
demand is that part of Tsingtau in
which the commerce of the port is
inevitably centered, namely, the dis-
tricts surrounding the harbor, the
Customs House, and the proposed
new railway goods station. The part
of the town left for an international
concession would be the present res-
idential district and this could be
rendered valueless from the point of
view of revenue by such "disposal"
as is provided in clause 4 of the terms
quoted above, which would even in-
clude the public slaughter house and
the electricity station.

The evidence for this view of
Japanese intention is unmistakable
and patent. It meets the eyes in
business houses, banks, schools and
tea-houses, and private residences, all
outcome of an adroitly conceived and
rapidly executed program designed
entirely to occupy and effectively to
enrich the district essential to trade
and commerce. What Japanese con-
trol of wharves, railways and Custom
Houses would mean, has, we
submit, been amply illustrated in
Daiin and Manchuria, where are
practically no prospects whatever of
American or other "foreign" par-
ticipation in business which should be
open to all.

Accordingly we urge that, if non-
Japanese subjects are to have equal
opportunities with the Japanese for
business in Tsingtau and the Pro-
vince of Shantung as a whole, the
whole port should be either inter-
nationalized or restored to the Chi-
nese Government and further that in
either case, if the Japanese be given
the choice of location for their con-
cession all wharves, railways and
Customs Houses should be kept from
their control.

We urge this not only on behalf
of American interests in Tsingtau,
but on behalf of those of Shanghai
and Tientsin, the export and import
trade of which would be seriously
handicapped were control of this port
and of the Shantung railway and
its proposed extensions to be vested
in Japanese hands, to be made the
ring of an open door for Japanese
only. In view of the recent develop-
ments in America and the probability
of an almost immediate discussion
of the Far Eastern situation as a
whole we feel sure that you will
appreciate the urgency of this memo-
randum.

As to the preference of this
disposition in reference to the future
disposition of this former German
leased property, we are in favor of
making it a real international settle-
ment with all harbor facilities and
water-front privileges under the
absolute control of an international
commission. As soon as our special
committee can make further in-
vestigation of this matter of inter-
national control, we shall take
pleasure in sending to you copies of
our memorandum and recommendations.

As you are doubtless aware, detailed
information corroborating and
illustrating our views is already in
the possession of the American Gov-
ernment, but should you require
further or specific particulars, we
shall be ready to supply them.

Profit-Sharing

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
has adopted a profit-sharing plan for
payment of compensation to em-
ployees and officers, in addition to
salaries.

Through a primary fund the em-
ployees are to receive additional com-
pensation based on earnings of the
company during any calendar year.
In this fund the officers shall have no
share. The plan further provides for
settling aside, after dividends, of a
secondary fund in which both officers
and employees will share.

The purpose of having two funds
is to provide through the primary
fund that employees shall be assured
of a fairly uniform payment of ad-
ditional compensation every year, and
through the secondary fund that in
prosperous years the employees shall
have an increased share and both
employees and officers shall benefit
with stockholders in the prosperity of
the company.

This affects more than 2,200 em-
ployees and gives each a direct per-
sonal interest in operation of the
company.

Here Is The German Crown Prince's Alibi

By Karl H. Wiegand
(New York Sun)

"The truth seldom gets to father.
He is surrounded by a group of men
who let little get through to him
that they do not want him to know
or that might create an impression
contrary to their views. If any-
thing is brought to his attention with
which they do not agree they quickly
persuade him that it is not true or
has been presented to him from a
wrong angle."

"Unfortunately, father himself
has made that easy of accomplish-
ment. He does not always like to
hear the truth. If the truth hap-
pens to be unpleasant to him. Those
about him know that. If I say any-
thing I am represented to him as
trying to interfere, and am told to
keep my mouth shut."
The speaker was Friedrich Wil-
helm Hohenzollern, the present Im-
perial exile on the Dutch island of
Wieringen. The time, November 19,
1914. The place, Stenay, in France.
—later to be the last town taken
by the American troops, just before
the armistice was signed. The scene,
a French banker's villa, in the edge
of the town, which for three years
was the home and headquarters of the
German Crown Prince and his
personal staff. Present, the Crown
Prince and an American war cor-
respondent.

Note Of Bitterness In Voice

We were standing in front of the
gate in the drawing room. There
was a note of bitterness in the Crown
Prince's voice. He spoke English,
as he always did when we were
alone together. With a frankness
that amazed me he spoke of some
of the "mistakes"—German mistakes
at that—"which helped to bring on
the war," though he vehemently
denied that Germany or he per-
sonally had wanted war. He pro-
fessed to believe that it had been
"forced upon Germany," that "blun-
dering German diplomacy" had help-
ed to bring about the conditions that
had made the war possible.

"I don't know what may happen
if father continues to keep himself
so 'eingemauert' (walled in)," he
remarked with a dejected air. Sud-
denly turning, he spoke with more
emphasis, "No one ever talks to me
as you have," he said. "Would you
talk to my father in the same man-
ner?"

Thinking I had offended his Im-
perial Highness, I started to
apologize.

"No, no; that is not what I mean.
What I mean was that it is very
hard for us in high places to learn
the truth. Those about us try to
first ascertain our views and then
present theirs in a way that shall
not differ from ours, in order to
flatter our wisdom. You have an-
swered my question as if you did
not care particularly whether I liked
your answers or not. I think it
would do father good to have some
one talk to him that way once." We
had been discussing German diplo-
macy and the weaknesses of the Ger-
man governmental system as judged
by more modern standards.

It is a far cry from the banker's
villa in France, with its pretty Eng-
lish garden, to the preacher's drab
house on Wieringen, which means
seclusion; from the natty Imperial
Crown Prince in his field gray uni-
form of a Lieutenant-General, with
the Iron Cross, first class, over his
heart and the beautiful blue and
gold Pour le Merite cross at his
collar, to the very ordinary looking
young man in Scotch golf cap, rough
knickerbockers and with a cane on
his feet who is shown in recent
pictures. He now knows what hap-
pened when the truth finally pene-
trated the "mauer" (wall) around
his father and reached him—too
late.

But to tell the story of how an
American correspondent reached the
headquarters of the German Crown
Prince in France against the positive
interdiction of the Government
and spent the greater part of a week
with him.

One day in November (I believe
it was November 15) I was sitting
in the office of the United Press in
Berlin when the telephone rang. "His
Imperial Highness commands that
the American journalist Wiegand be
at his headquarters within the next
few days, as he will be absent on
an inspection tour after that—Von
der Planitz, Major, Adjutant." That
was the telegram that Baron von
Maltzahn, political adviser to the
Crown Prince, read to me over the
phone.

The message proved to be the
successful culmination of my efforts
to get permission to visit the head-
quarters of the German Crown
Prince. "Keep quiet about this,"
cautioned von Maltzahn.

Interview Idea Thought Joke

When I first conceived this idea
of attempting to visit the Crown
Prince, possibly to interview him,
everybody treated it as an American
joke. It never had been done, there-
fore it was quite out of the question
to think that it could be done.
There was no precedent.

The Foreign Office more than
frowned upon my request to be per-
mitted to visit the Crown Prince's
headquarters. It positively forbade
it.

"We want the Crown Prince to
fight, not talk," was the brusque
reply of Baron von Mumm, a rela-
tive of the family of "extra dry" Br-
nau, when I asked the reasons for
the refusal. Baron von Mumm had
once upon a time been attached to
the German Embassy in Washington,
later had been Ambassador in Tokyo,
and because of the knowledge that
he was the family of "extra dry" Br-
nau, he had been considered
the proper man to handle the
foreign section of the press depart-
ment in the Foreign Office. And
that he did—to the general dis-
satisfaction of the foreign corres-
pondents.

Personally he was not a bad sort.
He was very fond of the product that

made his family name famous, and
he had one hobby. He was a col-
lector—after dinner liqueurs. Of
these, he told me one day, he had
some 200 different brands, varieties
from all over the world. In the
press department his chief function
seemed to be to "stall" any request
for particular news made by a cor-
respondent.

"I think that can be done, not-
withstanding the Foreign Office," re-
marked Maximilian Harden when I
told him of my plan and my defeat
on the Wilhelmstrasse. "You know,
the Crown Prince simply loathes the
Foreign Office and he might be will-
ing to receive you if for no other
reason than to annoy the Wilhelm-
strasse."

Harden gave me a letter to a
friend of his, requesting that friend
to recommend me to a friend of the
latter for an introduction to Baron
von Maltzahn, political adviser and
instructor in staccato to the Crown
Prince.

It worked splendidly. Von Mal-
tahn was in his official capacity
also a Landrat on the island of
Rügen, an office that corresponds
to the judicial functions of a county
Judge with the executive powers of
a Sheriff. He was a junker, but
of rather a more liberal and broad
minded type than is general among
that class. He reminded me of the
English county squire, was not
wealthy and lived very simply and
modestly. But he had many of the
political views of his party, the Con-
servatives; was opposed to universal
male suffrage in Prussia, to the par-
liamentary form of government, to a
change in the constitution making
the Chancellor responsible to the
Reichstag.

Later he was a strong ally of
Tirpitz, supported the ruthless U-
boat war, but became fearful when
the danger of America loomed up
and was for keeping America out
of the war. He was one of the
leaders in the Conservative cabal
against Von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Democratic as he was in his con-
tact with everybody, he believed in
a "strong Germany" under Prussian
leadership, and it was very evident
to me that he was not guiding the
mind of the Crown Prince political-
ly in such a way as to prepare him
to become president of a German
republic.

Once during the acutest stage of
the submarine crisis Maltzahn asked
me for my personal opinion as to
what might save the situation with
America.

"Immediate suspension of the U-
boat war, universal male suffrage
for Prussia, taking the power of
making war and peace from the
Emperor and placing it in the hands
of the Reichstag, changing the con-
stitution to provide a parliamentary,
democratic form of government," I
answered.

"The first is out of the question,
the other steps would lead to a
republic," he answered. "Give the
Socialists the situation and they would
want everything."

That is a glimpse into the mind
of the man. His reaction on those
political subjects was representative
of his entire class—the Prussian
Junker element in the Prussian Diet
and in the Reichstag. He also was
a member. To him Harden had sent
me by indirect channels. Maltzahn
was not aware of that. Like all Con-
servatives he regarded Harden as a
traitor.

The Baron forwarded my request
to the Crown Prince and added to
it his own recommendation. A few
days later the message quoted was
the answer.

As neither the Foreign Office nor
the General Staff were to know any-
thing about my visit the problem
of the necessary pass presented it-
self. The following day a so-called
"Kaiser pass" was placed in my
hands. How it was obtained I never
learned, nor did I ask any questions.
It could be issued only by one of
two departments, and the subsequent
investigations established that it was
issued without the proper authoriza-
tion.

"Kaiser pass" is a misnomer.
There was no such thing as a pass
signed by the Kaiser. It was also
known as a "Wir Wilhelm" (We
William) pass. Both names came
from the wording. It was an im-
pressive black and gold sheet of fool-
scap size, surmounted by the Ger-
man Imperial eagle in black, and
began "We William, by the grace
of God, King of Prussia and Ger-
man Emperor, herewith command
our civil authorities to let pass un-
hindered and give every necessary
assistance," etc. It had a facsimile
of the Chancellor's signature and
was countersigned by some
one in the Chancellery.

It was the second pass of the kind
I had had. The first had been ob-
tained for me by Ambassador Gerard
three months before to go to Hol-
land. A similar pass was given at
that time also to the Associated Press
correspondent.

Between the Rhine and Metz
soldiers and military intelligence
officers in plain clothes several times
came through the train to examine
the passes of passengers. The big
fortress was closely guarded against
spies. Though the pass did not have
either my photograph or my own
signature for identification purposes,
and therefore any one could have
used it, no questions were asked
when I produced it. Not one of
the officers who held me up had ever
seen such a pass. In the Metz sta-
tion I passed the double barrier with
equal ease. I reported to the Mil-
itary Governor, General von Falken-
hausen.

I presented the document, which
not only ordered all civil and mil-
itary authorities to let me pass un-
hindered to the Crown Prince's
headquarters but also commanded
the giving of any needed assistance.
I asked for a military motor car
and a chauffeur. The Military Gov-

ernor told me to come back about 4
o'clock and the car would be at my
disposal. For several hours I
wandered about in Metz, perhaps the
most impregnable fortress that the
Germans had. So far as I know I
was the only foreigner who during
the war got into Metz without hav-
ing an officer as escort.

We reached Stenay on a Sunday
at midnight in a pelting rain. I was
billeted in the home of a charming
old French lady, but ate my meals
with the Crown Prince when I was
not out in the Argonne forest with
the troops.

At 9 the next morning I reported
at the Crown Prince's villa, where
I met his Adjutant, Major Edler von
der Planitz, and Majors Ehrhardt
and Von Mueller of the staff. A
few minutes later the Crown Prince
came down stairs, greeted me
cordially and very soon plunged into
the discussion of a political subject.
He was surprisingly informal and
lacked all the stiffness that I had
expected. He spoke English much
better than I did German; in fact
the genuine British-English. He as-
signed a Captain of the headquarters
staff of the Fifth Army, who also
spoke perfect English, to take me
out into the Argonne. He asked his
personal physician, a well known
German professor, to accompany us,
jocularly remarking "in case you get
hurt."

Ample Chance To Talk

In the several days that followed
I had an unusual opportunity for
foreigners to study the Crown
Prince. Until 6 in the evening I was
with the troops at the front. Break-
fast and dinner I had with the Crown
Prince and members of his staff.
After all the others had gone to their
duty he would sometimes tarry with
me over coffee in the morning to talk
politics. Dinner was usually over by
before 9, and he would then remain
talking with me and members of the
staff until 10, sometimes until 11
o'clock. He played the violin and
his playing was not at all bad for
a Prince.

Although the war was then less
than four months old it seemed to
have sobered him greatly, if stories
I had heard about him had contain-
ed any truth. He was sedate to the
point of dejection. Frankly he re-
marked to me one morning, "I have
enough of it up to here," putting his
finger to his chin.

He called it a "stupid, senseless
war," which the "blundering diplo-
mats" had brought on. While al-
ways reiterating that neither he per-
sonally nor Germany wanted the war,
he frankly admitted that "our diplo-
mats" had their full share in the
blundering that made the war pos-
sible." He was indeed bitterly hos-
tile to the German Foreign Office. He
did not like Bethmann-Hollweg and
had a contempt of the little Foreign
Secretary, Von Jagow.

"If I had my way I would clean
out the whole damn office excepting
perhaps one man."

Strangely enough, that one man
was Zimmermann, at that time
Under Secretary in the Foreign
Office, who posed as a friend of
America but who knowingly or un-
wittingly played Tirpitz's game.

Baron von Mumm's exclamation,
"We want the Crown Prince to fight,
not talk!" no longer mystified me,
nor why the Foreign Office did not
want a newspaper man to visit and
talk with his Imperial Highness. The
heir to the throne was not choice
in the words in which he described
the "stupidity of those who shaped
Germany's foreign policy."

Little Influence On Policies
One morning, commenting upon
the little influence he had in mat-
ters of policy, he remarked: "Some-
times I feel like a man who knows
that any day he may be called upon
to take over the wheel of a big ship
and steer it through dangerous wa-
ters, all the while realizing keenly
that he knows nothing about naviga-
tion because he is not given a chance
to learn and master the details. That
is I." Now he will not need that
knowledge.

There was considerable truth in
it. Harden had described the Crown
Prince as "not a bad sort. A chap
who has many good impulses, but
knows little. Is given little oppor-
tunity to learn the things he ought
to know, has little to do, therefore
learns things not particularly good
for him and often gets into mis-
chief." He attributed it to the "dilly-
Hohenzollern tradition that a Crown
Prince is treated like a boy, no mat-
ter what his age, and must keep out
of sight as much as possible until
he is called to the throne, for fear
that he may gain popularity with the
people of which his father, the Em-
peror, invariably is keenly jealous."

The Crown Prince had so often
been rapped over the knuckles for
what was called interference when
he sought to make suggestions that,
metaphorically speaking, those
knuckles were sore and contributed
to a soreness of mind. I found him
deeply resentful against the entire
Government machine. No Socialist
disturbed the Foreign Office more
than he did, but his were different
reasons. His charge was that the
Foreign Office was "weak" and "un-
reliable." That attitude toward the
Wilhelmstrasse was illustrated when
in one of the acutest phases of the
submarine crisis one day in 1916 he
called me up in Berlin by telephone
from his headquarters in Stenay to
ask what the latest developments
were in America. It recalled to my
mind what he had said on the oc-
casion of my visit to him that "the
Foreign Office tells me little and I
am never certain of that little."

The Foreign Office never was ex-
actly a press agent for him. They
looked upon him as a mischief
maker. The military censors were
always pleased to see his name men-
tioned in despatches, but the For-
eign Office censors on the other
hand, had a way of discouraging it.
(Continued on Page 10)

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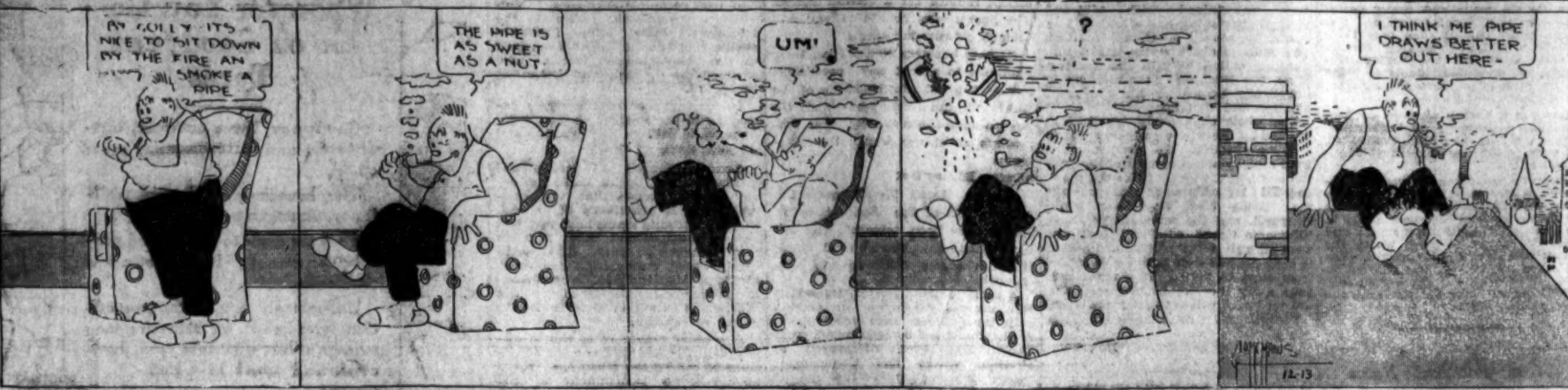
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Well Deserved Rebuke.

An old countrywoman was plodding along a road with a heavy basket on her head. She had turned into a by-lane and proceeded about twenty yards when a motorist called out to her, "Ay, there! Come back. I want to

speak to you!" The old woman returned to the corner of the lane, put down her basket, and waited. "I want to go to Netherpool," said the motorist. The countrywoman was justly angry. "Well, then, go," she replied. "no one wants to hinder ye!" and, laboriously replacing her basket on her head, she proceeded on her way.

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'Relativity' Theory As A Scientific Mystery

By Garrett P. Servis

"In reading about the 'new process of thought' I find the statement that, according to Einstein's Relativity doctrine, time does not follow the same rhythm or regulation all over the universe, but that what may be a minute in one place may in another place be an hour or more; not in the poetic sense of the mood but in the real meaning of the words. How is this conceivable for the human mind?"

The relativity theory of Einstein is intellectual caviar, like four-dimensional geometry. The plain, straight-forward, practical thinker does not find it much to his taste, and can get no substantial mental nourishment out of it. But with persistent incultation it improves, and some types of mind delight in it at the start. A popular idea of it can only be conveyed by the always doubtful and imperfect method of illustration by analogy.

About the only impression really made in this way is that of something very surprising, unexpected and contrary to human experience and common reason. It constitutes, together with "non-Euclidean space," the "fairlyland of science," and just as "Oberon" and "Titania" are independent of the laws governing human life, so that their nature cannot be truly represented by analogies drawn from human sources, so these things lie outside the fences of the work-a-day world.

In a word, you must be a trained mathematician in order to attack the

subject of "relativity" with any hope of getting a real comprehension of it. At the same time, everybody ought to have some information about it, because it represents a branch of scientific thought that may before long produce revolutionary consequences upon human knowledge.

Remarkable Experiment
Einstein based his theory upon the results of a remarkable experiment made by Messrs. Michelson and Morley which seemed to prove that there was no immovable and stationary "ether" through which the earth travels, although the accepted theory of light and electromagnetism presupposed the existence of such a stationary medium. From this, by mathematical methods, he showed that space and time are not independent of one another, although it had always been assumed in "Newtonian mechanics" that they were independent.

It is the new theory of the interrelation of space and time growing out of these considerations which gives rise to the extraordinary statements like that quoted in the letter above, intended to illustrate the doctrine of the relativity of all motion.

This doctrine affirms, first, that "it is impossible to measure or detect absolute translatory motion through space," and, second, that "the velocity of light in free space appears the same to all observers regardless of the relative motion of the source of light and the observer." These two quotations from Richard C. Tolman's book on "The Theory of the Relativity of Motion," published by the University of California.

Some of the consequences deducible from the relativity theory are such

as may well make the ordinary man stare, either with amazement or with incredulity. For instance, by a process of mathematical reasoning, which I shall not attempt to follow out here, but which in reality is not very difficult, it is shown that the mass (i.e., according to our ordinary ideas, the weight) of a moving body varies with the velocity of its motion. In order, however, that the effect of an increase of velocity may become evident by a perceptible increase of the mass of the moving body it would be necessary that its velocity shall approach the velocity of light—186,396 miles per second.

This actually occurs with the velocities of electrons shot from radioactive bodies.
Time As Fourth Dimension
In some of the developments to which the theory has been applied time is treated as a fourth dimension, and thus co-ordinated with space. To the three mutually perpendicular axes of ordinary space measurement a "time axis" is added, which is assumed to be perpendicular to all three of the space axes, and so there you are, in the midst of non-Euclidean space!

Another result of the relativity principle is thus stated: "Two events which coincide on a moving system from the point of view of an observer do not coincide from the point of view of a stationary observer."

But these are mere curiosities compared with the broad conclusions drawn concerning the relations of time and space and a mass and energy. For instance, that "matter and energy are merely different names for the same fundamental entity."

Planning The Baby's Meals

By Loretto C. Lynch

It was influenza. Everyone agreed it was too bad that a man so young, so ambitious and so unusually healthy should be taken off so suddenly. There was much speculation as to what would become of his wife and child. For although Mrs. Kane was a charming little woman, she belonged to that class of women who have no idea of the value of time. She had no idea of the value of system and order.

Heretofore, when the household became hopelessly entangled, she phoned the washerwoman who dusted her from under for two-fifty a day. But one often excused that in the little mother, for had she not the care of a very delicate baby?

Now he was two years of age and fatherless. For the first time in her life Mrs. Kane began to think seriously. She was young and strong, and there were endless opportunities for women. She would seek employment. She would find someone to keep her tiny apartment clean and care for little Tom.

She finally arranged with old Kate, who was long on love but short on science, and after a mere week of

"any-old-thing" to eat at any old time, little Tom was a sick-a-bed youngster.

The family physician plainly but politely told Mrs. Kane that baby's collapse was due entirely to wrong things to eat at irregular intervals. And that if she were going to leave her precious child to the care of an ignorant woman, she must write out just what the child was to have to eat, just when he was to have it and just how much he was to have. The doctor left some sample menus, and with an encouraging smile left the worried woman. It was almost two months later that Mrs. Kane talked to me about her new life.

She was leading me toward a card which hung in the kitchen. It was baby's diet sheet, so written that Kate could understand. And for the benefit of other mothers who want to put their normal two-year-olds on a proper diet, I present below a copy of baby Kane's menu.

6:30 a.m.—Milk, warmed, twelve ounces from a cup.
8:00 a.m.—Drink of water, previously boiled and cooled.
9:00 a.m.—Orange juice, two ounces.

10:00 a.m.—Well cooked cereal, not strained. Serve with milk and salt, but no sugar. Crisp bread or zwieback, without butter. Milk, warmed, one cup.

2:00 p.m.—Beef juice and one soft cooked egg, or broth, and meat. Meat should be rare and scraped or chopped very fine; beefsteak, mutton chop or roast beef may be given. Every stale bread or two pieces zwieback. Prune pulp or baked apple, two tablespoonfuls. One-half baked potato; water; no milk.

3:00 p.m.—Drink of water.

5:00 p.m.—Drink of water.

6:00 p.m.—Cereal; farina, cream of wheat or arrowroot, cooked for at least an hour, with milk, plenty of salt but without sugar, or stale bread and milk.

10:00 p.m.—Milk, ten ounces, if required.

Experience

Having taken rooms at a Continental hotel without inquiring as to the tariff, an Englishman, when about to leave, was presented with a bill which he considered outrageously excessive. He paid without complaint, however, but on being handed his receipt for the money he inquired if the cashier could oblige him with a couple of five-franc pieces. The cashier immediately produced the coins, then the visitor exclaimed, as if the thought had suddenly occurred to him, "Oh, but wait! I forgot to ask how much you would charge me for them!"

We will buy your KODAK or sell you one in exchange

Burr

Some Enduring Ecstasies

Some one has cried out for a "new ecstasy."

What is the matter with the old ones? Have we forgotten?

That we live on a star?

That no one has ever found out why two and two make four?

That the sun is just as much of a miracle today as it was when it was first seen?

That no one has yet found out where the music is when the violin is silent?

That no Darwin has yet discovered how a breakfast creates one kind of thought and pumpkin pie another?

That a child's steady gaze causes you to lower your own—and you know not why?

That love is more rapturous to the civilized man and more of a mystery to him than it is to a savage.

Dropped A Match

Podkins was on his hands and knees on the station platform, searching diligently, and striking match after match in the process.

"What on earth are you looking for, vaulting all those matches?" asked a scandalous acquaintance.

"I've just dropped one," said Podkins, breathing hard and resuming the search.

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Household Suggestions

To freshen a carpet, rub over with a cloth wrung out in a pail of cold water, to which has been added a tablespoonful of vinegar.

Never put cooked potatoes on the table in a covered dish, as they absorb their own moisture and become sodden.

To remove ink stains from tablecloths and other white goods, damp the spot freely with milk and cover with salt.

To restore stale loaves to their former fresh condition, wrap them in a wet cloth for a minute, then remove and bake the loaf in a slow oven for half an hour.

Ivory silk often turns quite yellow after a few visits to the washbasin. To prevent this, add a teaspoonful of blue-black ink to the water in which the silk is washed.

When polishing tumblers put the towel into the tumbler and twist it round and round. Do not try to get your hand in. Many people do, and this is the cause of many breakages.

To make shabby black ribbons like new, strain some cold strong coffee entirely free from grounds, sponge the ribbon with this after brushing off all the dust. Thoroughly dry in the wrong side.

Forensic Skill

Judge—"Are you positive the prisoner is the man who stole the horse?" Witness—"I was, your lordship, till that lawyer cross-examined me. He made me feel I stole it myself."

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FAMOUS KRUPP CASTLE NOW IS HOME OF YANKS

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SHE TRIES TO BAR THEM

But German General Simply
Writes 'Disapproved' Across
Frau Bertha's Request

Paris, February 1.—It nestles, glistening white amid the evergreens, on the crest of a bold bluff overlooking the valley of the Rhine. It is used to be the hunting lodge of Frau Bertha, Krupp von Bohlen.

At present it is headquarters of the 6th Brigade, 32nd Division. Every one from the general to the lowliest buck, is billeted either in the luxurious lodge itself or in the little less comfortable older lodge beside it.

Frau Bertha, so the story goes, when she heard that this little estate of hers was included in bridgehead territory, sent a communication through official channels requesting that no Americans be quartered there. The commanding general, continues the tale, wrote "disapproved" across the face of the request and took possession of the Krupp apartment himself. He better than any German, knew that Americans transform no property into martyred Rhelms.

But Bertha, perhaps, was only bluffing for the cottage is still full of valuable property, including silver and linen chests, fine pictures and prints, dinner sets—and wine, some of which is of the vintage of '87. Incidentally, there are also in the white-tiled cellar, peaches from California, preserves from France, mustard of the 67 varieties brand and other edibles. It is a question if the Essen owner would have felt all this had she believed the Imperial Prussian psychology of war could be applied to America. Or she may have had some sort of an idea that her request would be graciously granted.

Palace In A Wilderness

The Krupp hunting lodge is a marvel of modern conveniences in the midst of a wilderness. It is a wonder playground as lovers picture in their airy moments of shadowy dreams. And the cuisine? Why, the meals almost cook themselves. Take the word of the headquarters cook for it.

The cottage is in bungalow style, with panels in the walls and visible ceiling beams. There are especially noticeable in the reception hall, the walls of which are literally studded with trophies of the chase—deer, stags, pointed, none more than 12 inches long, peculiar to the animals in this region. Below each set is the name of the successful hunter, with the date and place of his kill.

Rumor has it that the ex-Kaiser and his eldest son, the crown prince, leaving their identities at Potsdam, and essay shots at the game which abounds all about; but if they did they were either about as successful as they were in the late unpleasantness, or they bore their trophies away with them; (and this is inconceivable) they hid their success under non de plumes.

Leading off from the reception hall in one corner is the Krupp-Bohlen suite, two small rooms (all the rooms are small—indeed, the great charm of the place lies in the fact that everything is in rustic miniature).

Who Or What Is "G.B.?" Just below the top of the canopy of the vast bed and stretching across its foot is a decorated panel on which are painted some German heraldic-plaques, together with the mysterious letters "G. B." Just what do they mean? Everybody around the place has taken a guess. Some assert the letters signify "Gros Bertha"; others insist they stand for "Grafin Bohlen" (Countess Bohlen).

The side window of the bedroom overlooks a glorious view down the valley, with its rugged sheets of mist about the mountain peaks, mass on mass of greenery, the glint of the torrent below, and on the left, on another eminence across the valley, the remains of a ruined castle, perhaps another stronghold of the great lords of Saxon who flourished hereabouts in the 13th century.

Another wonderful view of the valley can be obtained from a veranda leading off from the dining room, whose walls also are lined with deer horns and shelves containing plates and steins. Among the latter is one in the bottom of which a music box has been cunningly hidden, and strains of "The Count of Luxembourg" tinkle forth when the guest lifts the stem to his lips. And on the stein is a caption which, translated broadly, says: The bird who doesn't drink, who doesn't sing. Who has no tales of love to tell. That bird, let's pity him, for he is S.O.L.

The General's Study Off the dining room is the general's study, beautifully furnished, with a great fireplace and easy chairs. Here, as everywhere about the place, one comes upon sprigs of poetry and quaint sayings, painted on the mantels on the beams of the ceilings, over the doorways, and even in the bedrooms. There is one in a bedroom upstairs that every soldier in the A.E.F. would like to see repeated in English in a general order. It adjoins one never to be in a hurry about getting up in the morning, that it leads to complications, particularly ill-temper!

The rooms, above and below, are all lit by electricity. There are electrical stoves in case the supply of

wood for the ornate German stoves gives out, and then there's hot-water heat as a further precaution. Catch the Krupps catching cold! There is a white-tiled bathroom for the officers and another for the men. There is a meat cooler, built according to Hygieine, with double walls and heavy doors; and there is a house telephone. The stable, oddly enough, has only three stalls in it, and, as these aren't enough to take care of the headquarters horses, an additional stable is being put up in a little grove not far from the lodge.

There is a barber shop in connection, and a pressing establishment—in fact, nothing has been overlooked, not even to the dog kennels, of which there are four.

There is one other interesting feature—the cabinet in the attic with its glass drawers, each of which contains the lower jaws of the deer killed in one year, all beautifully mounted and enamelled, with the place where the animal was shot, and its weight. The collection apparently was started in 1914. In 1917 13 kills were prepared; in 1918, none. The Krupps were too busy making shells.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

In spite of the request of the Extraordinary Session of Parliament in Canton, General Lu Yung-tung is firm in his decision to resign from the Administrative Council. The reason of his action is due to his difference from the policy of the Chenhaihui clique, consisting of Generals Niu Tsing, director of the Shuh Ching Arsenal, General Li Keng-yuan, commander of the forces in Nanchang, and Mr. Yang Yung-tai, chief of the financial department of Kwangtung.

When the military government was reorganized, General Lu was quite amicable with the Chenhaihui clique, but the peace conditions as set forth by the latter are such that General Lu is unable to approve. The party aims to include Shenai, Fukien and Hunan into the Southern sphere of influence and will allow peace to be disrupted if their aims are not attained, while General Lu will be satisfied so long the territorial rights of the two Kwang provinces are not infringed upon by the North and so long the Peking administration will be responsible for his military expenses.

Upon being assured by President Hsu Shih-chang that Peking would adopt a laissez faire policy towards Kwangtung and Kwangsi and would remit \$1,500,000 for his forces, General Lu Yung-tung at once assumes a conciliatory attitude towards the Central Government and dissociates himself from the Chenhaihui, thus severing his relation with the Canton Government.

Besides General Tuan Chi-jui, Generals King Yin-pang, Lung Chikwang, Chang Ching-yao, Tien Wen-li, Yin Chang and Chao Er-sung, Admiral Shih Chen-ping and Messrs. Wang Yi-tang and Chang Chi-tang, escorted by three hundred military guards, left Peking for Changtehfu, Honan, Saturday night. The sudden departure of this large number of militarists from Peking for the purpose of attending the funeral of Madame Yuan has caused a great deal of criticism and speculation. Rumors are again current that a military conference is being held in the Honan City.

Admiral Shih Chen-ping will not be sent to Paris to head the Chinese naval commission. He will return to his post as Pacification Commissioner of Fukien in view of the anxiety of the Fukien gentry for him to return.

'The Love Elixir'

Well, but it's a great show. "Love Elixir" is just a mixture.

What it is all about I don't know, but everyone in the Olympic Theater liked it, and I liked everyone on the stage. In a word, the Banvard Company in its opening show was fine. If I am any judge of a Shanghai crowd it will fall to the Banwards every time.

If there is one thing that I can thoroughly admire, good, bad or indifferent, it is a show well rehearsed. Well, the Banvard show is good, and at the same time it is well rehearsed. There is a "pep" about it that takes it right over the footlights from the very start. In fact you forget that there are any footlights at all.

There were fifteen musical numbers and every one was worthy of a good place on a vaudeville bill. To try and pick out the best, says the reporter for Madam'sville, would be invidious, but let me be invidious. The pick of the items was the simply great dancing of Miss Rylies Barnes with her partner, Robert Ryles, in a number entitled "The Blue Danube Waltz." The whole house simply rose to it and demanded an encore. It was fascinating. Quite a neat bit of business was called into the "Lily of the Valley" song, which was well put over by William Horley and Beauty Chorus. While I am on the subject let me

pay a big tribute to that pack of clever girls who do so much to make the production go with the ginger that it does. In action, dance and song they are up-top.

In the second act a novelty in the way of poses was introduced. You were entertained with tableaux vivants distracting and alluring. I think you ought to see it or them. I think you will. Robert Ryles has a fine number called "While the Incense Burns are Burning" in which he is artistically helped by his chorus in singing and dancing.

The whole show ends up with a tableau by the whole company which is most effective. To give it away would spoil your enjoyment of the performance, so I won't. I like the show, and I'll lay odds on it that you will too. Willis West, Roy Haig, Myrtle Dingwall, and the screaming funny "Baroness Cohn" of Pearl Jardine were all well in the picture and helped to keep the audience in fits of laughter from start to finish. If a mask will keep away the flu, believe me, the Banvard pack will keep away the blues.

Tonight all the same—and I am going.

POLAND TO BE GUARDED AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Allies Are Preparing To Take
Vigorous Measures Against
Any Invasions

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 13.—The Allies are preparing to take vigorous measures to ensure that Poland shall be adequately guarded against an invasion of Bolshevism from Russia and no thing will be left undone to make Poland able to take adequate steps to protect her frontiers, which are now being settled in Paris.

The Czech-Slovaks are sending food to Poland, which is now recognized as the primary prophylactic against Bolshevism.

The French Government will send General Henrys to assist General Pilsudski, the Polish leader, as technical adviser.

Posen, March 8.—President Paderewski came to Posen today to consult with the Inter-Allied Mission and the National Council of Posen regarding Lemberg, which is in extreme peril of capture by the Ukrainians, who have cut the only line of communications, rendering the revictualing of the town impossible. Moreover the Polish forces in Lemberg are far inferior to the Ukrainians and the only possibility of saving the town is to send troops from Posen and from the German front, which is difficult, as the Germans continue their attacks every day.

Posen, March 9.—The German delegates have arrived and have begun to confer with the Inter-Allied Commission regarding among other matters, the line of demarcation between Poland and Germany.

Paris, March 14.—Considerable attention has been attracted in Paris to the news of the rupture of the negotiations between the Inter-Allied Commission and the German delegates at Posen who were discussing the situation of the Polish and German forces on the Dantzig-Thorn railway. It is stated that the German delegates throughout have shown obviously an ill disposition to negotiate.

Arrangements have been made for the departure for Poland of two of the Polish divisions now in France and they will leave very soon.

Party Of Japanese Leaves For America

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokio, March 17.—Mr. Ozaki, formerly Minister of Justice, and party, left for Europe today, via America, on an unofficial tour.

BRITISH TRAIN IS WRECKED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amiens, March 8.—A British leave train today collided with a stationary train. Ten men were injured.



Government Troops In Berlin Again Victors

(Continued from Page 1)
accept roubles for a certain period. The Spartacists would then find their funds running short.

German business men profess their readiness to accept any conditions rather than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviki, but all the non-Bolshevik parties urge the necessity for immediate assistance from the Entente.

Silesian Miners Out

London, March 9.—Although the main efforts of the Spartacists in Berlin have been defeated, the last news shows that the general situation in Germany continues to disquiet the Government.

A message from Berlin states that the miners employed in sixteen collieries in Silesia have struck work. A plot fomented by Spartacists from Berlin has been discovered in Berlin, where the Government troops have occupied the public buildings to prevent their seizure. 14,000 miners, employed in the coal basins in Saxony, have gone out on strike and an outbreak is apprehended in Hamburg.

Correspondents wiring from Berlin depict the continuance of the reign of terror today, with artillery, machine-gunning and bombing from the aid in the suburbs, where the Spartacists are still holding out.

Copenhagen, March 7.—A message sent from Berlin this evening states that the Government troops have cleared the Alexander Platz and occupied the Police Presidency. There has been sporadic shooting on Wilhelm Platz and at other points. Government troops are now guarding non-strikers. The People's Naval Division has been disbanded and fighting in the interior of the city has ceased.

The losses of the Government troops have been comparatively trifling. They captured many prisoners. The total casualties in these disturbances exceed 400 killed and wounded, including many civilians.

A delegation of the strikers arrived in Weimar today.

Offices Become Fort

Copenhagen, March 8.—A semi-official message sent from Berlin yesterday evening states that insurgent marines and militia converted the Admiralty offices into a fort defended with machine-guns and other modern weapons. The Government troops fired three rounds from heavy howitzers, hitting the building, whereupon some of the defenders fled and evacuated the premises, after which civilians plundered them.

A semi-official message sent from Berlin today states that there was a sturdy struggle at the police prefecture, where the garrison beat back fierce, burning attacks lasting for hours. The enemy, who was composed partly of armed workmen from the big factories, deserters, released prisoners of war and marines, employed

artillery and field howitzers. A small detachment obtained a temporary footing in the south wing but was dislodged.

During the afternoon the Government troops attacked at all points and won complete successes. Volunteers completely cleared the Alexander Platz. The insurgent militia guard at the Royal Mews fired on the Government troops, who stormed the building and disbanded the guard.

In consequence of the strike extending to the electric works, Berlin, in parts, is without lighting tonight. Strikers Back At Work

London, March 9.—Semi-official messages from Berlin dated yesterday evening declare that the general strike is practically at an end, the underground trains have resumed and the compositors and printers have returned to work. The Berlin Trade Union Commission has voted almost unanimously in favor of ending the strike but the decision of the Workers' Council of Greater Berlin is not yet known.

A plenary assembly of the Workers' Councils laid down as the conditions of ending the strike that there should be no punishment of the strikers, that arrested persons should be released, that the military should be withdrawn from the factories and the volunteer troops from Berlin.

The strikes at Erfurt have also come to an end but martial law has not yet been repealed.

The Spartacists in Berlin hoisted the Imperial standard over the palace but it was immediately removed by the Government troops.

Berne, March 10.—A message from Weimar yesterday says that the report of a Government crisis is unfounded.

The German newspapers state that Herr Scheidemann and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, though not upholding the same policy, have reached an agreement. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau desires Germany to offer passive resistance to the Allies while Herr Scheidemann is willing to accept the terms of peace proposed by the Allies.

Copenhagen, March 9.—A message from Stuttgart states that the Wurtemberg National Assembly has selected the Premier, Herr Blos, as President of the State.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Dusseldorf.

SHORT LOANS

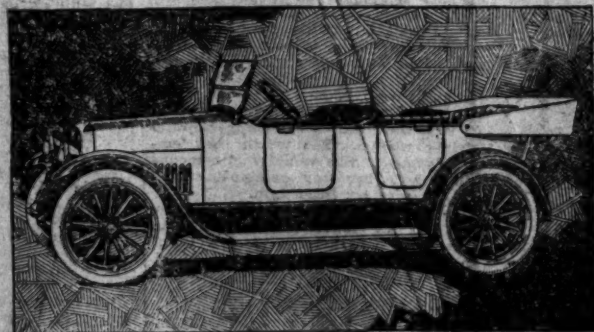
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QUALITY CAR

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(Second Section)
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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the Race fixtures for 1919:

SPRING RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 10th May (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th, 11th and 12th November. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 15th November (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS
1st Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 22nd March

2nd Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 29th March

3rd Extra Race Meeting, Monday, 21st April (Easter)

4th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 17th May

5th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 4th October

6th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 11th October

7th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 22nd November

The Stewards may postpone or abandon any of the above extra race meetings at their discretion. The First Bell for the extra race meetings will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

For the Spring and Autumn Race Meetings the Loong-fai Gate will be closed on Race Days.

For the extra race meetings the Loong-fai Gate will be closed only while races pass that entrance to the Public Recreation Ground.

The Race Club's Entrance to the Public Recreation Ground will be closed on all the above dates.

Race Badges for Members, their Wives and Daughters for the year 1919 have been issued. Members who have not received same are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

Non-Members may obtain Grand Stand Tickets if nominated by a Member.

Price.....\$1 each for each Race Day. No FREE Grand Stand Tickets for Ladies will be issued.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on each Race Day for which they are desired. Payment must accompany all applications.

The issue of any Grand Stand Ticket may be refused without reasons being given.

Single Day Badges of Admission to the unsurveyed part of the Enclosure for each Race Day may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., of the Gate.

Price.....\$1 each.

All Race Badges and Tickets must be worn visibly. Non-observance of this rule will result in challenges by the Club's officials.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21708

The S.S. "TUNGUS"
will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK
on the 22nd inst.

For Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & CO.,
46 Canton Road.
Tel. Central 1604.
21690

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

Weather permitting, the Annual Race Meeting will be held TO-DAY.

The First Saddle Bell will be rung at 1.15 p.m., sharp. The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, price \$1 each.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.
21694

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all enemy subjects who on that date do not hold exemption certificates issued by the Repatriation Bureau are required to proceed to the first Embarkation Depot outside the West Gate (西門外黃浦灘舊金寶碼頭第一候船所) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, March 24, 25, 26, respectively between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on each day, where they will remain pending embarkation. All baggage is to be taken to the Embarkation Depot at the same time. Baggage is limited to 350 lbs. per passenger as before. It has been arranged that those residing in the Foreign Settlement are to go to the Depot on March 24 and 25 and those residing in Chinese territory on March 26.

At the time of embarkation only hand baggage may be taken by passengers on board ship. All heavy baggage will be examined by the Customs at the Embarkation Depot on March 27 and taken to the ship before passengers embark. Only one piece of heavy baggage per passenger will be accessible on the voyage and this piece should be marked "Wanted on Voyage" with the labels provided in the Embarkation Depot.

General LU YUNG HSIANG,
Director of the Repatriation Bureau.

Admiral TSAI TING KAN,
Co-Director of the Repatriation Bureau.

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 3, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIEFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARITOSHII,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.

J. H. REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.

H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALANCA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

TASTE IS THE TEST

which nature has specially provided to teach us what to eat, drink and avoid. The inferior animal is guided by it, and rarely errs in following its directions. As a dietetic guide it is coeval with the creation of man. The universal desire for alcoholic beverages in all ages accords with the natural law that they are intended for the pleasure and good of the people.

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Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, March 20th, at 8.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

MR. J. HUSTON EDGAR,
F.R.G.S.,
on

"THE CHATHAM ISLANDS,"
the Land of a lost Race.

THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.
21697

Shanghai Race Club

1st Extra Race Meeting, SATURDAY, 22nd March, 1919.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE at 1.30 p.m. PROMPT.

The public can obtain admission tickets from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Price.....\$1 each.

Grand Stand tickets giving admission to the Grand Stand and Members Enclosure may be obtained through Members.

Price.....\$3 each.

Payment must accompany applications and must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.

MAPOOS and SERVANTS BADGES. Members are asked to notify the undersigned of their requirements without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21704

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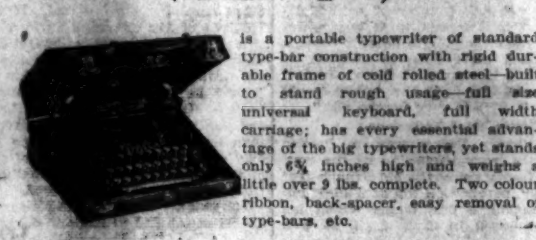
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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

April 1st, 9.30 p.m.

BAL DE TETES

Given by the Russian Section of the A.W.R.A. in aid of the Siberian Relief Fund

Under the patronage of Lady Fraser, Mme. de Oliveira, Mme. de Rossi, Mme. Wilden and Mme. Grosse

Ladies will be given Three Prizes by popular votes for the best fancy head dress.

TICKETS \$3.

AT MOUTRIE'S AND THE ASTOR HOUSE 21687

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young Lady (preferably American) experienced in secretarial work. Shorthand unnecessary. Must be fast typist. Reply, giving experience, age, salary required, address, etc., to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

21694

OLD-Established Allied firm, dealing extensively in silk and general export and import, seeks comrade with Tls. 50,000 in cash to be deposited in bank as security. Answers will be treated confidentially. Full particulars must be addressed to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

21684

21688 M.10.

SHOP WANTED

WANTED to rent, a shop at Nan-king Road (corner Kiangse Road to the Bund). State full particulars and apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

21689 M.21.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG American couple desire room and board in refined family, preferably French. Terms reasonable. Please arrange appointment immediately to Box No. 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

21688 M.10.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 452.

21693 M.19.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

21693 M.19.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with verandah and private bathroom attached. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

21693 M.19.

TO LET, furnished, French-town, in private family (suit married couple), a suite of rooms, viz., bedroom with verandah, bathroom attached, hot and cold water, a lady's dressing room, very dainty, south aspect, board optional, garden. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

21693 M.19.

TO LET, furnished, French-town, two well-furnished, south bedrooms and bathroom in private family, without board, \$30 month each bedroom; breakfast can be arranged. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

21693 M.19.

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, with board, comfortable small room with bathroom attached, tennis, telephone and stabling. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

21691 M.19.

FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board, with private family; bathroom attached, close to trams. Wayside district. Reply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

21692 M.20.

TO LET, by private family, Quinsan Gardens, furnished rooms with board, all comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 333 THE CHINA PRESS.

21695 M.23.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418.

EDUCATIONAL

A CHINESE gentleman, familiar with Chinese classics, and an experienced teacher of Shanghai dialect, is prepared to receive a few pupils. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

21692 M.19.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a young lady as a stenotypist (beginner). Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

21676 M.23.

EXPERT lady stenotypist desires position with a reputable American firm for half-day work. Apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

21653 M.21.

EXPERIENCED analytical chemist (Chinese), possessing good knowledge of metallurgy, wishes position; moderate salary expected. Apply to Mr. Yung Chia-zai, 31 Kiangse Road.

21553 M.23.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21597

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21430

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 10

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 170C Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 90 per month. 34 Seymour Road, Tls. 125 per month. 21 North Honan Road, Tls. 50 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

21701

DESIRABLE large and small modern houses, furnished or unfurnished, Dixwell Road, Hongkew Park and Studley Avenue sections. Apply to S. E. Henning, 4 Quinsan Gardens.

21708 M.19.

FOR RENT, for one year, seven-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 138 Dixwell Road.

21679 M.19.

TO LET, detached house in Western district; three reception, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc. Garage, stables, garden, etc. Centrally situated. Rent Tls. 120. Excellent furniture and fittings to be taken over after valuation. A most desirable home. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

21642 M.19.

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, six-roomed residence, all modern improvements. Rent Tls. 60. Apply on premises.

21614

TO LET, 111 Avenue Road; six-roomed, detached corner residence, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, immediate occupation. Apply premises.

21604

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21606

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21418

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, all the furniture in a well-appointed six-roomed house; Tientsin carpets, curtains and upholstery, each room in tone; beautiful picture, Chinese wall plates, clocks, etc. Electric light fittings. Everything made to order and nearly new. Lease can be taken over if desired. Apply to Box No. 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

21693 M.19.

FOR SALE, saccharine, cotton piece goods, commercial code books, caustic soda, carbon black, aniline dyes, hydrosulphite, one engine 240 h.p., one alternator dynamo 150 K.W. Apply Chino-Siberian Commercial Co., 6 Foochow Road, phone 562.

21699

FOR SALE, pedigree pointer bitch, ten months old, partly trained. Reply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

21674 M.20.

FOR SALE, International Savings Society Bond, 39 months paid. Offers to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

21675 M.19.

FOR SALE, Four-cylinder, 15 H.P. Berliet limousine, in good condition and running order. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Phones, West 1213 or 1202.

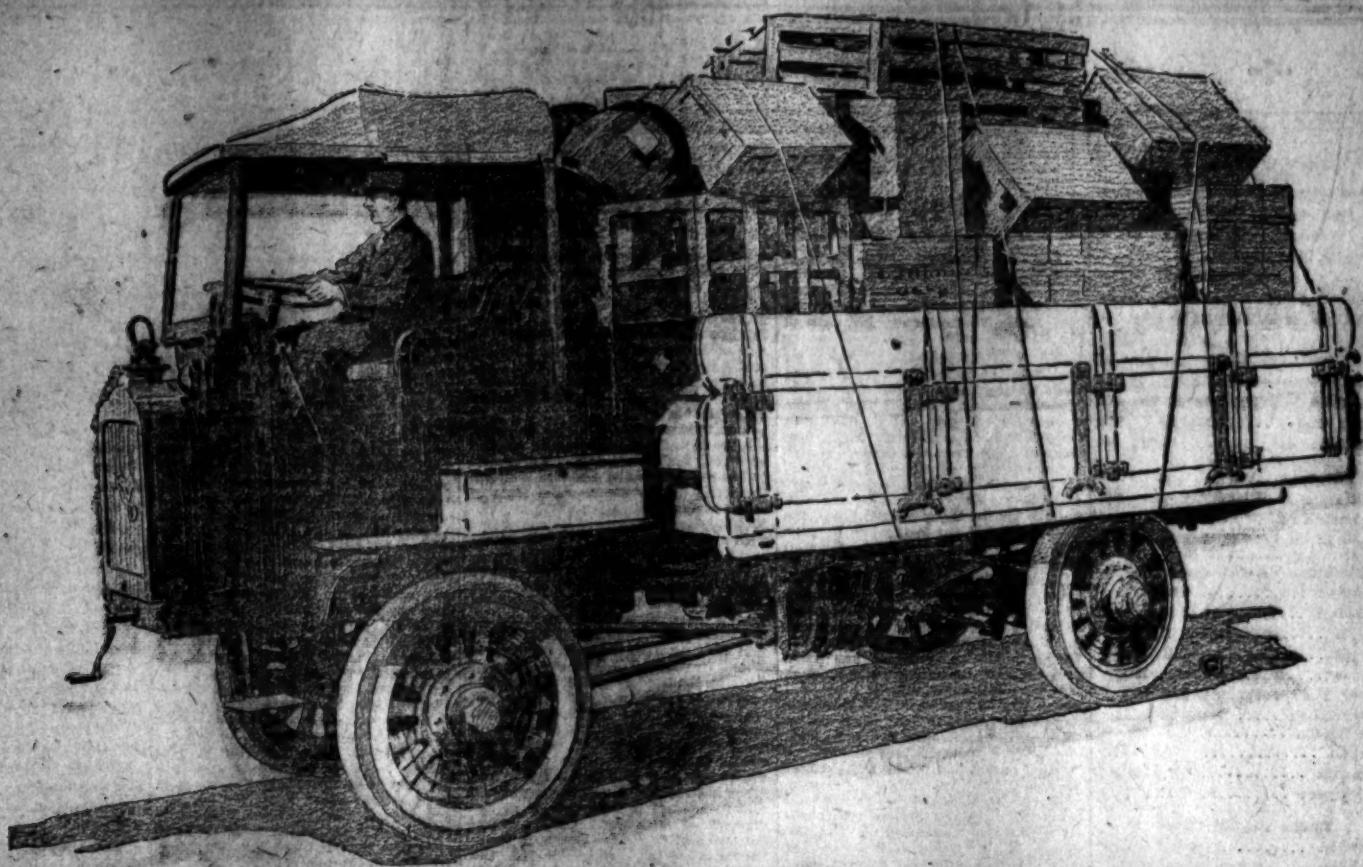
21681 M.20.

FOR SALE, baby carriage, American basketwork, upholstered in grey corduroy. Also, good-sized cot made at Siccawei, with English hair mattress; both in good condition. Call mornings, 17 Rue Chapais.

21657

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000 less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21430



FWD

This great lorry through four years of the great war proved the tremendous advantage of four-wheel-driving power. Commerce and industry may now profit by the transport lesson which the war taught. F-W-D Lorries are now ready for delivery to all parts of the world.

LORRIES

Remarkable economy is one of the foremost advantages of the F-W-D—low operating cost per ton mile, low maintenance cost.

Economy of time is another great factor, for the constant service which the F-W-D renders day after day, from one year's end to the next, over all conditions of road, is a great time-saving asset. Tire saving is another feature of the F-W-D. This alone means a saving of approximately one-third on tire equipment replacement.

Proper load weight distribution—45 per cent on the front axle, 55 per cent on the rear axle—together with driving power, front and rear, result in great reduction of mechanical strain and adds years to the life of the lorry.

F-W-D Lorries are in service in various industries in eighteen countries throughout the world. Thousands of these lorries were in active service on all battlefronts throughout the four years of war. Many thousands are used by the United States Government.

No matter what your business is, no other lorry will haul your goods so dependably and at so low a cost.

Sales Agency arrangements may be made for territories not now occupied.

Wanted, a progressive and financially responsible concern to assume the distribution of the F-W-D in Japan and adjacent countries.

We will be glad to send catalogs, full particulars and details of terms if you will cable or write to

FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE AUTO COMPANY

CLINTONVILLE, WIS., U.S.A.

Cable address: F-W-D Clintonville

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 18, 1919.
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 4/6 1/2 = Tls. 4.40
 @ exch. 72.7 = Mex. \$6.06
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 308 = Tls. 92.59
 @ 71.7 = Mex. \$127.35
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.475
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 284
 Copper Cash: per tael 1870
 Native Interest: Tls. .07
 Bar Silver 4710
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 36.14
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.G. \$4.765

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/6 1/2
 London Demand 4/6 1/2
 India T.T. 302 1/2
 Paris T.T. 59 1/2
 Paris Demand 59 1/2
 New York T.T. 108
 New York Demand 108 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 68
 Japan T.T. 47 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 26 1/2
 Singapore T.T. 51 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 4/7 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Ctds. 4/8 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Ctds. 4/9
 London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9 1/2
 Paris 4 m/s. 62 1/2
 New York o/d. Docy. 109 1/2
 New York 4 m/s. Docy. 113 1/2

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roules
 Roules 100 = Tls. 100
 Roules 100 = Mex. \$3.50

Customs House Exchange Rates

For March
 " 1 @ 60 1/2 Francs 6.79
 " 0.81 @ 11 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 46 1/2 Yen 2.42
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ Roules
 Hk. Tls. 3.53 @ 4/8 1/2 11

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 18, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banks \$700.00
 Dominion Tls. 6.50
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Tls. 92.00 June
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 128.00 March
 Langkats Tls. 25.00 June
 Langkats Tls. 25.00 cash
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 172.50 March
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 180.00 June
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 20.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 21.00 June
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 20.00 cash
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 235.00
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 237.00 June
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 152.50 March
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.40
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.60
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.70 June
Unofficial
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banks \$700.00
 Yangtze Insurance \$245.00
 Yangtze Insurance \$247.50
 Chinese Engineering and Mining "B" @ 50/-
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 150.00
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 182.00 June
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 182.00 June
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 232.50 May
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 237.50 June
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 232.00 April
 New Engineering Tls. 24.50 March
 Sumatras Tls. 115.00 March
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 21.00 June
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 19.30 June
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.10 cash
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.50 June
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.60 May
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.25 cash
 S.M.C. 1% Debts. 1917 @ Tls. 97.00

British-American Tobacco Co. Pays 30 Percent Dividend

London, January 29.—Presiding yesterday at the sixteenth annual meeting of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., at the Central Hall, Westminster, Mr. Joseph Hoad, M.P., said:

You will see that in the report we say that the factories in England have during the year continued to be largely employed on supplies for the troops abroad and the American factories have also been fully employed. We have continued to make large supplies to the War Office, Navy and Army Canteen Board, and other organizations, and to our own depots for the troops abroad, and the output which we estimated a year ago which reached the army and navy at about 80 percent of our English manufactures has been maintained. We have also been making some supplies from our American factories in addition to our ordinary business. Naturally the output for the general export trade has been relegated to the background in some respects, although taking into account the increased output from our American factories we have more than maintained our pre-war supplies, apart from the supplies to the troops, which we made every effort to meet.

Since the close of our financial year the armistice has been concluded and the demobilisation of the troops is now being actively carried out. That means, of course, that our supplies to the troops will materially diminish and we shall have to endeavor to resume to the best of our ability the normal relations of export trade and extend our sales to make up the loss of supplies to the troops. It will not be easy, especially as shipping facilities are not yet of the best, and the period of transition must necessarily be an anxious time.

During the war the personnel of our English and American factories has been increased to a very large extent, and it will be necessary to materially increase the output of our general trade to maintain or even approach the existing volume of manufactured goods.

The restrictions on export have not yet been finally removed, although as you have no doubt seen in the newspapers the Tobacco Control Board, which during its existence of nearly a year and three-quarters has done good work, has ceased to exist. That, I take it, is the first step towards freedom from the restrictions upon the trade, but those restrictions have not been entirely removed and freights are still very high. In fact, on leaf tobacco they are still 15 to 20 times the pre-war rate. It is, however, expected at an early date that freights will be the subject of competition and that we may hope within a reasonable time more normal relations will be established.

Taking the assets side of the balance sheet, you will observe that the item of real estate and buildings, at cost less depreciation for amortization of leaseholds, £574,814, shows an increase of £19,896, principally due to additional expenditure at the American factories and at a warehouse in Liverpool. Plant, machinery, furniture and fittings at cost or under, £491,875, shows a small decrease. There is no change in the item of goodwill, trade marks and patents, which still stand at £379,364. Loans to and current accounts with associated companies, £5,277,912, shows an increase of £822,411. This is, to a large extent, due to the increased supplies to the associated companies, and to some extent to the additional advances made to them in consequence of the increased cost of leaf tobacco and other materials. Investments in associated companies, £5,255,638, show an increase of £174,452. Other investments, £107,065, show an increase of £93,826. This is almost entirely due to an investment of £100,000 in War Bonds. Stocks of leaf, manufactured goods and materials at cost or under, £8,654,041, is again the principal

item on the assets side and shows the very large increase of £3,082,554. Sundry debtors (less provision for doubtful debts) and debit balances, £3,238,895, is up by £455,771, due to the increased prices of goods sold to our customers and also to some extent by increased sales. The last item on the assets side, cash at bankers and in transit, £2,164,331, is up by £475,561.

Turning to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet, the issued capital of £4,500,000 Preference Shares and £5,354,320 Ordinary Shares remain the same as last year. The item of creditors and credit balances, £9,218,298, has again increased as compared with the previous year to the extent of £5,752,686.

Special reserve, £1,157,739, shows the large increase of £471,084. You will remember last year I explained that in consequence of our inability to obtain permission for the distribution of a number of ordinary shares of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd., which had been recommended by the directors, but withdrawn at the previous annual meeting, it had been decided to sell, and we had in fact sold part of the shares to provide us with funds towards the increased cost of leaf and other materials. I further explained that it was our intention to carry the difference between the amount realized and the value at which those shares stood in the books to the credit of the special reserve when the accounts, which are now under review, came to be prepared. That has been done and will, I think you will agree, materially strengthen the financial position of the company.

The item is larger than the £1,099,000 which I foreshadowed in my remarks last year, because it not only includes the difference arising from the sale of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd., but also a sum arising from the sale of shares in another company to the extent of about £50,000 which we thought it unnecessary to hold any longer.

The general reserve of £1,500,000, to provide against possible losses arising from the war stands at the same figure as last year. Happily the war has now virtually come to an end, although peace has not yet been declared, but so soon as it is, dates for payment of the amounts due to us in respect of our German assets will automatically also be fixed under the agreement made on the sale of those assets. The item of the balance sheet for the profits shareable to excess profits duty certain losses in enemy countries, and only in the event of such losses being recovered, and to that extent will such deduction have to be written back and become liable to excess profits duty, and it may be that when we have received the proceeds from the sale of our German assets there will be some excess profits duty payable as a deduction from the profits shareable to excess profits duty. It is impossible to say until after the end of the war what our losses would be, and to what extent there would be an inroad upon this item. I, however, said that I had no further

reason to believe that our estimate of the loss would be greater than that which I had previously mentioned, namely, something approaching half the amount reserved. If, however, we have to make provision out of this item for payment of excess profits duty under the circumstances I have mentioned, it may be that the loss will be somewhat in excess of half the amount previously indicated, but it is impossible, of course, until we know the actual position after the war, to say what the amount will be, or to give any reasoned estimate.

There only remains one item—namely, profit and loss account balance of £3,280,337. The profits for the year amount to £3,140,174, after making provision for excess profits duty for the year—which is, I may say, in itself quite a substantial amount—as compared with £3,105,002 for the year ended September 30, 1917, before making provision for excess profits duty for that year. You will see that in the report our estimate of the "excess profits" duty for the year 1916-17 is £550,000. It would probably have been more exact to say "the balance of estimated excess profits duty" as we had already provided in that year on account of any possible liability the sum of £200,000, thus making a total liability for that year, of £350,000. It is, however, quite clear to you that our profits for the year under review are considerably in excess of the previous year because of the provision which has been made this year for the estimated total liability to excess profits duty for the year, whereas in the previous year we only had provided the £200,000 against a liability which is now estimated, as I have just mentioned, at £750,000.

The available balance standing to the credit is now £3,388,000, out of which the directors recommend the distribution on the 31st instant of a final dividend (free of British income tax) upon the ordinary shares of 6 percent, amounting to £375,359, making 25 percent for the year, as compared with the same last year, and leaving £3,000,578 to be carried forward. In effect, by reason of the increase in the rate of income tax, by 1s. in the £, this is equal to a distribution upon the ordinary shares of nearly 3 percent in excess of last year. We seriously considered the question as to whether we ought to recommend an increased distribution upon the ordinary shares as the earnings would have warranted it, but we felt that we could not do so at present owing to the impossibility of foreshadowing what capital it would be necessary to employ during the coming year. The whole of the surplus of over three millions is invested in the business of the Company with the exception of £100,000 in War Bonds which I previously mentioned in commenting on the assets side of the balance sheet, and whilst we were indebted to our bankers on September 30 last in a considerable amount which has been increased by further loans since, the cost of that loan has been materially increased even as compared with that last year and other materials show no reduction. In fact, the contrary. At present it is obvious that the whole of the money we have in the surplus carried forward and the additional capital raised by loans from our bankers since the close of our financial year are still required in the business and, in fact, the capital employed may have to be further enlarged. It would not, therefore, be prudent on our part to recommend a larger distribution in the way of

dividend. Whilst we have had no difficulty in borrowing whatever sums are required for the business the directors will, if they think it desirable and necessary to do so, have recourse to other methods open to them by increasing the capital of the Company, but they must be largely guided in coming to the conclusion when they know whether the higher cost of leaf and materials is substantially maintained or not. Again, as I pointed out last year, this Company, in common with others, may be left with stocks bought at high prices at the close of the war and prudence has therefore to be exercised, more especially at this time when that consideration must largely influence the minds of the directors in forming a conclusion as to the dividends to be paid.

Our output during the year was largely in excess of any previous year, and for the first three months of the present financial year, viz., October to December last, it is slightly up even on those record figures. It is, however, impossible to say what effect the changed circumstances will have upon the output for the remaining months of the year or whether we shall be able at the end of it to present as good a balance sheet as the one now before you.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 18, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
 Unofficial
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 20.00 June

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw op Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended March 16 was 270 tons.



Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition

465 Nanking Road

(Near Fokien Road)

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS				
Local	Fast	Slow	Com. & Goods	Ex. press	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Com. & Goods	Ex. press	Local	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	...	...	...	...	Zahkou	6.30	7.55	...	9.20	14.10	15.30	...	...	...
Songhai	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	...	...	...	...	Hangchow	7.00	8.30	...	10.00	14.35	16.05	...	...	...
Songhai Junction	7.58	9.23	10.30	15.13	16.13	...	...	...	...	Changsu	8.04	9.48	...	11.40	15.20	17.06	...	...	...
Langhua Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	...	...	...	...	Wahai	8.41	10.31	...	12.39	15.51	18.40	...	...	...
Shanghai South	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	...	...	Kashui	7.15	9.25	11.22	...	14.10	16.30	19.30	...	...
Langhua Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12	...	...	Songhai	7.45	9.58	11.55	...	14.45	16.52	...	...	...
Songhai	8.59	10.48	12.02	...	16.07	17.42	...	...	...	Langhua Junction	8.05	10.47	12.59	...	16.05	17.40	...	...	...
Kashui	9.51	11.52	13.28	...	16.53	18.49	...	...	...	Shanghai South	8.35	10.55	13.05	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.30	...	...
Langhua Junction	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	...	17.22	19.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wahai	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.00	...	17.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Changsu	9.45	11.41	14.00	15.50	...	18.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hangchow	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	...	19.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zahkou	11.55	13.10	15.50	19.00	...	19.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU					KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.										ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO				
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....			
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15				
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27				
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	16.55	Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40				

R. Restaurant Car.

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 All the well-known makes
 2, 4, 6 & 8 Cylinders
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 You should always have
Vinolia
 on your
Tooth Brush
 POWDER or PASTE
 According to taste
 But always
VINOLIA
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 LONDON & PARIS

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE
(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice																	
Miles			Peking-Mukden Line						Miles								
Mail 101.	Mail 3.		dep.			arr.			Mail 4.								
20.25	8.35	0	dep. Peking			arr. 19.50											
23.45	11.12		Tientsin-Central			17.00											
23.50	11.17	84	Tientsin-Central			16.53											
24.00	11.25		dep. Tientsin East			16.45											
19.35		524	arr. Mukden														
Miles			Tientsin-Pukow Line						Miles								
Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.	dep.			arr.			Exp. 2. Mail 4. Local 6.								
6.45	8.45	11.30	dep. Tientsin-East			arr. 17.05			15.45 27.15								
6.55	9.05	11.40	Tientsin-Central			16.55			15.35 26.05								
7.25	10.15	11.55	Tientsin-Central			16.31			15.29 19.45								
13.02	16.00	15.39	dep. Tsangchow			13.05			11.28 15.28								
16.40	19.20	18.08	dep. Tschow			10.33			8.47 11.56								
19.57	22.12	20.21	arr. Tsinanu			8.06			6.00 8.30								
6.00	22.25	20.31	dep. Tientsin			arr. 7.56			5.40 19.02								
9.27	10.00	22.31	dep. Tientsin			6.01			3.25 16.24								
12.27	3.47	0.38	dep. Yenchow			8.40			0.40 13.05								
12.47	4.02	0.48	dep. Yenchow			8.39			0.02 12.85								
16.30	6.55	8.16	dep. Lichow			1.20			21.24 9.28								
19.02	8.45	4.50	arr. Hsuehchow			23.36			19.20 6.30								
9.40	9.00	4.57	dep. Hsuehchow			arr. 23.30			19.00 10.00								
11.25	32.02	8.39	arr. Peking			19.53			14.55 20.50								
11.51	13.29	8.40	dep. Peking			19.48			14.35 14.09								
18.27	17.34	11.82	dep. Chichow			16.48			10.50 8.77								
20.08	18.55	13.00	arr. Pukow			15.30			9.20 6.40								
N. Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line						Exp. N. Exp.								
23.00	14.20	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry			arr. 14.15			6.50								
11.25	13.02	18.27															

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain Johansen, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takada, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, March 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woonung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Lashon, tons 2,568, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taisei Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Post Office Wharf on Thursday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suifu, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain G. Buchanan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 19, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. J. B. How, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangse, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kokoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Monday, March 24, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Taisei Maru, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfeng, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Tuesday, March 25, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Lashon Maru, Captain D. Iamkumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at —. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN.—The Str. Alps M. Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the No. 5 Buoy on Tuesday, March 25. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 19	—	New York via Panama	Bolton Castle	Pr. D. & Co. Ltd.
Mar. 20	—	San Francisco	Kina	Am. R.D. Co.
Mar. 21	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. F.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 2	—	San Francisco	Tangaroa	Am. R.D. Co.
Apr. 4	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am. B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	Nankang	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arctia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 8	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Beattie Dollar	Br. R.D. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 18	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. F.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R.D. & Co.
May 3	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 17	—	Banouver	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shioyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 21	—	N'aki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 25	—	N'aki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 28	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.P.
Mar. 28	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 1	—	N'aki, Kobe & Yama	Kanpu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 29	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr. M.M. Cie
May 1	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr. M.M. Cie
June 1	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr. M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar. 22	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 22	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 22	—	London, etc.	Kama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 1	—	London	Antiochus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 3	—	London	Ellenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 5	—	Liverpool	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Apr. 8	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br. Glen Line
Apr. 9	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. P.A.O.N. Co.
Apr. 14	—	London, etc.	Melrose	Br. P.A.O.N. Co.
Apr. 14	—	London	Iyo Maru	Br. N.Y.K.
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br. Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br. Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 22	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M.M. Cie
May 1	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr. M.M. Cie
May 1	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glenyle	Br. Glen Line
June 1	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr. M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 19 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 19 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 20	Hongkong & Manila	Nankang	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	DL	Yusan	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 20	Hongkong & Canton	Kiangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20 4.30	Hongkong	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 4.30	Amoy, H'kong & C'yon	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 21 D.L.	Swatow	Tamou	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 23 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Rwanse	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	Hongkong & Canton	Tuan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 19 noon	Newchwang	Ningpo	Chl. B. & S.
Mar. 19	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfeng	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20 noon	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ia	Koonding	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 21 1.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Mar. 25 4.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Mar. 28 3.00	Vladivostok	Penna	Rus. R.V.P.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taifu Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongro	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luoyi	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woonung	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taisei Maru	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyau	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suifu	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 22 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 23 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 25 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tackwo	Br. J.M. & Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 18	River ports	Itabashi	Chl. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 18	River ports	Kiangshan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 18	River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 18	River ports	Taitung	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18	Amoy, Swatow	Peiching	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 18	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Mar. 18	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18	Wuhu	Pienhang	Br. A.P. Co.
Mar. 18	Ningpo	Sanbuchi Maru	Jap. S.T. Co.
Mar. 18	Ningpo	Kiangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

C. N. C.
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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woonung, Luanyi, Nankin, Poyang, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tongchow, Fengtien, Shanien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunming, Sinkiang, Yungchow, Swatow and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. For further particulars regarding sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Train Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Venezuela April 1	S.S. Ecuador April 5
S.S. Ecuador April 26	S.S. Colombia May 3
S.S. Colombia May 24	

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz April 1	S.S. Colusa May 1

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Regular sailings from San Francisco
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Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to:
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building
Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 20 Mar. 25
This steamer will call at Antwerp.
*ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARABIA MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Apr. 7 Apr. 8
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane, Apr. 1 Apr. 2
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).
SUMA MARU (8,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Mar. 17 Mar. 18
KEELUNG MARU (8,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Mar. 23 Mar. 25

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS AND FORMOSA (Fuechow, Keelung and Takao).
SUMA MARU (8,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Mar. 23 Mar. 24
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
O.S.K. Yangtzepoo Wharf, Waymide, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. No. East 205 and 206, Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI

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First-Class Fare Shanghai to Liverpool
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Fullerton, and Atlantic Steamer. Accommodation Reserved in Advance
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For Vancouver Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong Via Manila
Empress of Japan Mar. 22	Empress of Asia Mar. 15
Empress of Asia Mar. 29	Empress of Russia Apr. 19
Monteagle Apr. 5	Empress of Japan May 6
Empress of Russia May 3	Empress of Asia May 10
Empress of Japan May 17	Monteagle May 21
Empress of Asia May 24	Empress of Russia June 8

*Monteagle calls at Moji. *Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

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At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to
F. E. WEISS
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Passenger Department
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Tel. Central 132.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENTO MARU For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU For San Francisco	May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Life-rafts, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounges, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

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North China Insurance Co.'s Building
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Phone, Central 3229

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "NANKING" APRIL 1 6th
S.S. "CHINA" APRIL 1 27th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.
FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" MARCH 20th
S.S. "CHINA" APRIL 9th

*S.S. "CHINA" does not call at MANILA.
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN,
Acting Agent.

CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

TONS
KITANO MARU 18,000 Capt. M. Makamura, March 31
IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Aokawa, April 14

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwaka, April 1
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
YOMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 21
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, March 25
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Itano, April 1

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, March 22
KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, March 26
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, March 29
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki, April 2

KOBE TO SEATTLE
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 29

FOR JAPAN
SHIDZUKA MARU 12,500 Capt. M. Nishimura, Mar. 26

FOR HONGKONG
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. S. Nishimura, Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. M. Yamawaki, April 23
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. F. E. Cope, May 31

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new high speed round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl	Br	USA	Rus	Jap	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	17.00					
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	10.30					
Swatow	Yusang	21.00	17.00			21.00	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00				21.00	
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00				17.00	
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	21.00				21.00	
Australia, via Hongkong	do	21.00				21.00	
Manila and Hongkong	Nanking	11.00				11.00	
Chefoo	Ningpo	21.00				21.00	
Hongkong and Canton	Kungping	17.00				17.00	
Hankow	Woosung	17.00				17.00	
Vladivostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train			17.00		17.00	
Ningpo	Hain Peking	15.00				15.00	
Tientsin	Train	17.00				17.00	
Tomorrow.							
Hongkong	Fengtien	13.00	13.00			13.00	
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	17.00				17.00	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00				21.00	
Swatow	Tainan	21.00	17.00			21.00	
Welhalwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	11.00				11.00	
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	19.30				19.30	
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00				17.00	
Welhalwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	11.00				11.00	
Friday, March 21.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00				21.00	
Saturday, March 22.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Kwanse	17.00				17.00	
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Japan	17.00				17.00	
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E. of Japan	17.00					17.00	
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00				12.00	
Monday, March 24.							
Hongkong	Teian	17.00				17.00	
Friday, March 28.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	14.00				14.00	

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 31 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Amalgamation Of Provision Firms

Europeans in the East were, before the war, largely dependent upon a few firms for preserves and table delicacies and in many cases, and to an increasing extent, for safe and reliable foods. It was one of the lesser but very real deprivations of the war that these foods and dainties could not be shipped and therefore had to be done without. Probably few realised how largely European foods added to the enjoyment of their table until the supply ceased.

It is too early yet for the supplies to be resumed in any quantity, but it is interesting to many to whom Messrs. Crose and Blackwell are household words to see there has been a fusion of the interests of this firm with two other well known and old establishments in the provision trade, with

the object of obtaining the utmost facilities for production and quality.

Messrs. Crose and Blackwell were established in Soho in 1705 and the two other amalgamating firms are Messrs. James Keiller and Son, Ltd., established in Dundee in 1796, and Messrs. E. Lasenby and Son, Ltd., established in London in 1796.

Each company will retain its individuality and will continue to manufacture its own specialties independently. The capital of Messrs. Crose and Blackwell will be largely increased to enable that firm to obtain a controlling interest in the other two companies. Those at the head of the respective companies will pool their great experience and their facilities for the command of the world's supplies of produce and material with the result that the productions of all three firms cannot fail to gain by this strong combination. The capital is all being found privately.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG.

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 22	Japan	Melhu Maru	Jap.	Am.
Oct. 26	Shanghai	Stasia	Chl.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 26		Melchun	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7		Kanbu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec. 17		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Jan. 14		Eleperanca	Am.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16		Tanhu Maru	Jap.	S. Oki Co.
Jan. 16		Meihu	Chl.	M.B.K.
Jan. 23	Daluy	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 26	Japan	Holestrand	Am.	Am.
Jan. 26	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 30	Japan	Taitso Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 5	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chl.	Customs
Feb. 12	Japan	Yoko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 14	Bellingham, Wash.	Talsho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 17	Wuhu	J. Steedman	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17		Weishun	Chl.	B. & S.
Feb. 20		Chinkiang	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 1	River ports	Mingshun	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4	Japan	Kuling	Chl.	Chl.
Mar. 10	Cruise	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 11	River ports	Store Nordiske	Rus.	G.N.T. Co.
Mar. 11		Tver	Rus.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 13		Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 13		Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13		Luhsing	Chl.	Customs
Mar. 13		Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Japan	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Chefoo	Chinkiang	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 15	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	River ports	Tafuo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	River ports	Ransea Maru	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.
Mar. 15	River ports	Nagasaki M.	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Mar. 15	River ports	Hwahlee	Chl.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 15	River ports	Nagasa Maru	Jap.	T. W. C.
Mar. 15	River ports	Ransea Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	River ports	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	River ports	Kwanse	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	River ports	Tehsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Tyndarus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Bottom Castle	Br.	D. & Co. Ltd.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Mifuku Mar	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Ningpo	Br.	P.A.O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Nellure	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Kungping	Chl.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Hankow	Chl.	H. Y. P.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Takwo	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Hsinchi	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Bessie Dollar	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Tungus	Rus.	Y.F.T. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Tahung Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Singao	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Puyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Hero	Nor.	O.Thoresen
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Chihaya Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Sakurajima Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Kiangyu	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 15	Hongkong	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
			Kiangsi	Chl. gun-boat
			Litchoan	Chl. gun-boat
			Tsontai	Chl. Cruiser
			Kansai	Chl. gun-boat
			Lienkien	Chl. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
	Nov. 15		Chienan	Chl. gun-boat
	Nov. 11		Fukong	Chl. gun-boat
S P B	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O D W	Feb. 21		Scarb	Am. gun-boat
B I I	Mar. 6		Suffolk	Br. Cruiser
O D W	Mar. 6		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
S P B	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 14		Woodlark	Br. gun-boat
P C	Mar. 16		Palos	Am. gun-boat
I C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, February 26 and 27.

Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

per lb. Cents.

Sheet

Smoked Fine Ribbed 76 1/2 / 73 1/2

Smoked Good Ribbed 74 / 60

Smoked Fine Plain 63

Smoked Good Plain Nil

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed Nil

Unsmoked Good Ribbed Nil

Unsmoked Fine Plain Nil

Unsmoked Good Plain 50 1/2

Cupwashing 57 / 42

Crepe

Fine Pale Thin 77 / 74

Good Pale Thin 74 / 65 1/2

Good Pale Blanket Nil

Good Brown Blanket Nil

Fine Brown 67 / 60

Good Brown 61 1/2 / 50 1/2

Good Dark 52 1/2 / 40

Barky 41 / 25

Scrap

Virgin and Pressed 37 / 34 1/2

Loose Nil

Catalogued for sale: 2,720,346 lbs. (about 1,215 tons).

Sold: 1,631,734 lbs. (about 730 tons).

During the past week the market has remained fairly steady with only few fluctuations in prices, and our auctions started yesterday morning with a fair demand at prices round about last week's figures.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to 76 1/2 cents, marking an advance on the week of 1/2 cent, and Fine Pale Crepe reached 77 cents, which shows no change.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe were on an average rather easier than last week.

Fine and Good Brown Crepes found ready buyers and the average prices were slightly advanced, whereas Good Dark and Barky Crepes show hardly any change.

Unsmoked Sheet and Scrap were not in evidence.

The best prices were realised yesterday during the morning, but the market was slightly easier in the afternoon, and at the close of the sale this morning the market became rather flat and there were ready sellers at 1-2 cents below yesterday's prices. It may also be added that whereas Fine Pale Crepe was a strong feature yesterday, this grade was much easier today and sold on an average cheaper, than Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.

The tendency is uncertain although the market appears to be easy.

Meyer & Measor.

BENJAMIN AND POTT SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. and S. B. .. \$710
Chartered .. 250 CNI
Russo-Asiatic .. Tls. 250

Marine Insurances

Canton .. \$410 B.
North China .. Tls. 130 B.
Union of Canton .. \$200 B.
Yangtze .. \$240 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. .. Tls. 25 1/2 S.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

Monday, March 31st at 9 p.m.

GRAND SYMPHONY
CONCERT

by

MIROVITCH
PIASTRO
PACI

AND FULL ORCHESTRA

OF

50 PERFORMERS
CONDUCTED BY MARIO
PACI

Concerto (Mozart), with orchestra,
will be played by M. Paci
Concerto (Beethoven), with orchestra,
will be played by M. Paci
Concerto (Greig), with orchestra,
will be played by A. Mirovitch
Suite (Rachmaninoff) for Two
Pianos.....A. Mirovitch and
M. Paci.

Booking at Moutrie's.
Direction: A. STOK.

AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

On March 19th and 20th
The Beautiful and Popular Screen
Artist

Fannie Ward

IS TO BE SEEN IN THE

"WINNING OF SALLY
TEMPLE"

A Five-Part Paramount Picture

BY REQUEST

"TARZAN of the APES"

WILL BE EXHIBITED ON
MONDAY, MARCH 24th.

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

TONIGHT, March 19th

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

17th, 18th and 19th Episodes
(Six Parts)

These six reels contain very exciting
and thrilling incidents and sensa-
tional encounters with

"THE HOODED TERROR"

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, March 19th

CHAS. RAY The little
CHAS. RAY Ray
of
Sunshine in

"SUDDEN JIM"
"SUDDEN JIM"

This story is one of the most famous in the States and that is
saying a lot, for America is pre-eminently a land of hustling,
palpitating short stories, and Ray makes good too.

IF YOU LIKED HIM IN "THE CLODHOOPER" YOU
WILL LIKE THIS BETTER STILL.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

"HER FATHER'S STATION"

"HER FATHER'S STATION"

A Two-Part FOX Sunshine Comedy Film

One of those rattling, laughable pictures from this famous
house. Plenty of good fun for all.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

For a short season only, commencing March 18th

THE

BANVARD

AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

OF 17 PLAYERS

Change of programme every two days

March 19th

"The Suffragettes"

March 22nd and 23rd

"Oh, Papa!"

March 20th and 21st

"Hello, Hawaii!"

March 24th and 25th

"The Bell-Boy"

Prices of Admission: \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEED
FOR CHINA'S IRON MINES

Japanese Are Offering Loan
Despite Categorical Denials
Made By Tokio

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, March 15.—The question
of the Fenghuangshan iron mines is
on the carpet again. Reports that
negotiations were in progress have
been current for some time, but a
categorical denial has been issued in
Tokio of any negotiations as far as
the Japanese are concerned. Never-
theless, negotiations are going on,
the Japanese having offered a cash
loan of Yen 6,000,000 if the deal is
put through.

General Feng Kuo-chang, who is
directly interested in the property, is
doing all he can to hold on to it for
the present, as he has at last begun
to be uncertain whether Codill's his
friend or foe. At the same time the
military party wants money and is
trying to wrest the property from
General Feng's grasp in order to
make a deal with their Japanese
friends.

As a matter of fact there are two
claims prior to the Japanese, one
British and one American, and
neither of these claims is such as
if made operative, would deprive
China of the major benefits. On
the other hand, the Japanese
proposals would give all the benefits
to Japan. In the first place, the
profits would go to Japan, in the
second place it is proposed that Japan
should have the prior right to pur-
chase the products of the mines, and
in the third place, the Japanese pro-
posals are inhibitory—within a very
large area—of all other mining
operations.

Of these benefits, the second is one
that it would be seriously unjust to
take from China. With an era of new
railway building coming on, China
can do with all the steel that she pro-
duces, and the Japanese proposal
which would give Japanese buyers a
prior claim, and at a discount which,
though small, would be sufficient to
make the produce of the mine
practically a Japanese monopoly,
would manifestly be an agreement in
restraint of trade—if ever it went
through.

Japanese in Manchuria
Get Trade Preferences

Fur Dealers Evaded Payment Of
Taxes All Others Must
Meet

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, March 12.—A very in-
teresting series of details concerning
the Japanese methods of doing busi-
ness in Manchuria reaches me from
Mukden, these details being known in
certain specific instances and not
more surmise on the part of my cor-
respondent.

For all furs exported from Mukden
there is a Chinese export duty to be
paid. There is no exemption of any
kind provided for anybody, but
nevertheless Japanese dealers export-
ing through the Japanese post office
at Mukden evade the export duty, an
evasion impossible to other foreign
merchants even though they use the
Japanese post office for their export
trade.

Japanese fur buyers in Mukden
evade the payment of the produce
and consumption taxes that are sup-
posed to be paid, and that are paid
by all other Mukden buyers, when-
ever furs are imported into Mukden
from the country round about. The
usual practice is that the Mukden
buyer either pays the tax as the furs
pass the barrier or he gives the cus-
toms officials the name of the dealer
from whom he has bought the furs,
and in due course the tax is collected
from the outside dealer. The Japanese
merchants never pay this tax at
all, either directly or by reference to
the dealer from whom they have
been bought.

A curious way of encouraging
Japanese trade by means of an in-
direct subsidy is the fact that Japa-
nese buyers of Japanese postage
stamps at the Japanese post office can
buy them at a discount of three per-
cent from their face value. As a
great deal of parcel post trade is car-
ried on between Manchuria and the
outside world, this special discount
serves Japanese interests admirably.

Amusements

LYCEUM THEATRE

CHARLES HOWITT

and

A. PHILLIPS Co.

RETURN VISIT FOR A SHORT
SEASON ONLY

The Management are obliged to
curtail their season owing to
boat accommodation

LAST AND FAREWELL
PERFORMANCE

TONIGHT, March 19th

The Great Canadian Drama

"THE LAND OF PROMISE"

Prices as usual

Booking at Moutrie's

Evidence Puts Blame
On North In Shensi

Troops Renew Fighting In Shan-
su After Arrival In Spite
Of Armistice

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 12.—The following
notes received from Shensi seem to
indicate that the Southern complaints
against the Northern troops were
well founded but it must be borne in
mind that as they have come by mail
they are not absolutely up to date;
still, they indicate conditions when
the Southern complaints were being
made.

Fengtien troops have reached
Shanfu, and in spite of the armistice
renewed fighting in the Shanfu neigh-
borhood. Their object seemed to
be to drive the Southern forces to-
wards Fenghuang, and eventually out
of the province into Szechuen. There
are many desertions from the North-
ern troops, and it is believed that the
Tuchun is so short of funds that he
cannot pay his troops even as regu-
larly as is customary. The deser-
tions are so numerous that if they are
continued on the same scale for much
longer the superior strength of the
Government troops, as reckoned by
numbers, will be destroyed, and the
Northern position will immediately
become precarious.

The fact that so many desertions
are taking place does not augur well
for the future. Deserters from the
army usually take to brigandage as
the profession closest akin to soldier-
ing, and while conditions with respect
to brigandage have been desperate in
Shensi for some years, so that the in-
crease caused by this scourge has be-
come almost the normal condition of
the province, any aggravation of these
normal conditions will render the
province almost impossible as a place
of habitation and the Government,
after peace is signed, may have a
second White Wolf problem on its
hands.

My correspondent informs me that
"on fairly good authority" he learns
that "Japanese are assisting the
brigands" against whom both the
Government troops and the Southern
troops have been, in self-defense,
operating for some time. My cor-
respondent "takes this as authentic and
fully believes it" in view of "what he
has seen before."

OPPOSITION IN PEKING
TO UNITING RAILWAYS
WORKING UNDER COVER

Military Director Of Lines Says
He Will Die Rather Than
Accept Scheme

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 15.—There are in-
dications that the campaign against
the railway unification and commer-
cialization scheme is being quietly
pressed forward. General Ting, who
has over his own signature, declared
himself one of the unconverted, is
now endeavoring to spread abroad
the idea that the whole scheme is
concocted by Mr. Yeh Kung-cho,
formerly Vice-Minister of Commu-
nications, and Dr. C. C. Wong,
Director-General of the Peking-Han-
kow Railway, both of whom are now
in Europe and cannot reply to any
charges made against them.

I am informed by those who know
that neither of these gentlemen has
had anything whatever to do with
the scheme, that neither of them
knew anything whatever about it
before they left for Europe, and
that as far as is known here, they
know nothing about it now ex-
cept what they may have seen about
it in the American or European press.
General Ting has been boasting
that he is a military man and will lay
down his life rather than agree to
such a policy as is implied in the
scheme, and the question is being
asked why, if General Ting is a mili-
tary man, he should be holding two
civilian offices, namely, that of
Director-General of the Peking-
Suiyuan Railway and that of Acting
Director-General of the Peking-Han-
kow Railway.

200,000 U.S. TROOPS
LEFT FRANCE BY JAN. 15

12,000 Were Embarking For
Home Every Week Two
Months Ago

Paris, January 22.—Including al-
most 12,000 casualties, just 1,477
officers and 23,364 enlisted men sailed
for home last week—official figures
being up to January 15.

These departures bring the total
of all ranks returned to the States
since the A.E.F. came into being at
13,095 officers and 189,850 enlisted
men, approximately as many men as
there were in the entire standing
army of the United States before
the war—209,000 veterans are al-
ready back and telling all about it,
while the million and a half and
then some of the rest of us are
wondering whether we'll get back in
time to attend the 1920 home-com-
ing reunions.



THERE IS NOTHING SO DESIRABLE
AS PAINTED WALLS.

The soft, rich, restful effects that FLAT-TONE pro-
duces cannot be secured with any other kind of wall covering.
A heavy, durable oil paint that can be cleaned, when soiled, is
not easily marred, and does not crack or loosen, has much in
addition to its artistic appearance to recommend it.

Although when measured by years of service given, and
by general standards of economy, FLAT-TONE has always
led, it is now under existing conditions almost invariably
lower in initial cost than ordinary wall covering.

INVESTIGATE FLAT-TONE BEFORE
YOU DECORATE.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS
SHANGHAIPeking, Tientsin, Tsinan,
Hongkong, Kalgan, Urga.Hankow, Changsha, Canton,
Vladivostok, Yunnanfu, Harbin.

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"

IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1 Fochow Road.

During the War

10,000

Oliver

Typewriters

were bought by
H.B. M. Government
for military purposes

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at
lowest current rates. Branch offices are
located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

Look Out
the Mark!Brilliant
wire lampTOKYO ELECTRIC CO.,
and
China Lamp Co.

Show Room

F 564, Nanking Road

Phone: C. 4907

A-47

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of
China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the
public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.

One-tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$5.00, the proceeds of which
after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the
Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association
reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects;
if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduc-
tion in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: \$5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

Prize	Amount
1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second " "	10,000
1 Third " "	5,000
2 Fourth " "	\$2,000 each 4,000
2 Fifth " "	1,000 " 2,000
2 Sixth " "	500 " 1,000
10 Seventh " "	100 " 1,000
20 Eighth " "	50 " 1,000
20 Ninth " "	40 " 800
20 Tenth " "	30 " 600
50 Eleventh " "	20 " 1,000
700 Twelfth " "	15 " 10,500
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300 " 600
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	100 " 200
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	50 " 100
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30 " 120
4 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20 " 80
4 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10 " 40
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10 " 3,990
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10 " 3,990
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10 " 3,990
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10 " 7,980
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10 " 7,980
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10 " 7,980
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	10 " 990
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10 " 990
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10 " 990
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10 " 180
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10 " 180
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10 " 180

4,780 drawn tickets Total \$127,460

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Asso-
ciation (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will
be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION